

THE

Freemason's Chronicle;

A WEEKLY RECORD OF MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

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THE IMPERIAL CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY.

ALL loyal citizens in Great Britain, and especially our Masonic confraternity, have felt, and continue to feel, the deepest, the most heartfelt interest, in all that relates to that most distinguished Brother of our Order, the Prince Imperial of Germany. Bound to us as a people loyal and law-abiding by that tie of union and affection which is symbolised for us so gracefully and endearingly in the person of the Crown Princess, we have yet learned to admire more and more in the years since run away in their rapid and giant strides, the soldier as well as the statesman, the man of letters, cultivation, and gentleman, as well as the Heir Apparent to a mighty empire.

Great and striking as has been the history of Prussia proper since the days of Frederick the Great, especially in all the sad and striking, and painful and glorious episodes which have signalised its onward progress and national development, we to-day are contemplating a greater United Germany, which the genius of a Bismarck has created, and the strategy of a Moltke defends.

Our exalted brother who has so recently attracted the sympathy of all by the courage and resignation with which he has faced a most painful and dangerous malady, has truly earned for himself the earnest and lively sympathy of all.

In every relation of public and private life, in all the movements of a soldier's career, in his military, civil and artistic capacity, he has adopted the good old German motto, "Durch und durch," and most "thorough" and reliable and stedfast as he been in all he has said, and all he has achieved.

He has evidenced in various ways and under trying contingencies the instincts of a great commander, the tenderness of a conscientious ruler, and with all, and through all, the marked qualities and kindly sentiments of the man.

In respect of Freemasonry he has from the first been enrolled in the band of students and searchers after truth, has taken every means of avowing his warm approval of all tentative efforts towards a more critical study and a more scientific development of our archæology, our evidences, and our common history.

It was then a great shock to all reflecting minds when it was announced that so useful, so valuable, so important a life was threatened by one of those insidious and often mortal diseases which too often close sadly for us a great and beneficent cause, and surpass the skill of the ablest physician to remove or to subdue. Our distinguished countryman Sir Morell Mackenzie, who has earned for himself the gratitude of his courageous patient, deserves well of his countrymen, in that he seems to have done all which the advanced medical science of the land has been able to suggest and achieve.

Admirably supported by his amiable and cultured consort, the Crown Prince has seemed anxious to demonstrate how much the example of the late Prince Consort has always swayed his private life and his public acts, by that wonderful devotion to his duties, and that intense admiration and support of all that art can create, science develope, or genius ennoble, which have been so appreciated by a contemporary generation, and have raised for him not only the genuine admiration of his own country-

men, but we may fairly say of all nationalities. Freemasonry may be proud to own him as enrolled amongst her children, and it may be doubted whether any truer or more devoted "son of the widow" can be found enrolled under the banners of Loyalty and Charity, Peace, Toleration and Brotherly Love.

We sincerely trust, with the closing weeks of 1887, that in the good Providence of the G.A.O.T.U. we may venture to hope in the progress of 1888 for better days, and have certain hopes for his anxious family and excellent friends, for his own people, and for humanity. It is truly touching to note the expressions of anxiety and grief which the "Allgemeine Vaterland" has exhibited when the dread reality dawned on this pent-up emotion, sympathy, and affection.

We find in all this loving proof how, despite all that is often said and done, in the words of the disloyal and the acts of the disaffected, there is yet a link of adamant force which bind the rulers and the ruled, the prince and the people together, and which is as happy for the one, as it is enduring for the other.

We shall all heartily join in the aspiration that all that is gloomy and heavy and threatening may pass away, and we shall rejoicingly hail the assurance of renewed health and strength to our distinguished, our illustrious, our cherished brother, the Prince Imperial of Germany.

ANOTHER HARMLESS SHAFT AGAINST FREEMASONRY.

IT is not often that the Editor of a public journal is "caught napping," or led by the caprice of a mischievous or interested informant to "rush in where angels fear to tread." Certainly the most comical illustration of a journalist being cozened into the discovery of a veritable mare's nest that we ever heard of is presented by the *Financial News* of the 24th ult., in which appeared an article under the queer sounding title of "Gas and Freemasonry." Now, those who know anything at all about Freemasonry would promptly inquire what earthly connection Freemasonry could possibly have with gas, or gas with Freemasonry? At first sight of this recondite article we were inclined to smile, and to anticipate another of those would-be satirical attacks so often made by ignorant outsiders upon the Craft; and to look upon "gas" in its American sense of loud talking and undue pretensions. But on reading down a few lines we find that this misguided writer is in sober earnest when he charges the Masonic organisation with aiding in the building up of trade monopolies, and thus inflicting a serious injury upon the public. The venom of the article is levelled against what is called the "Gas Institute Ring," a conclave of the existence of which we had not the remotest knowledge, and with which we do not propose to deal. As we understand the term "ring," it is a combination of a few men of influence and power, in any class of trade, to keep up prices; we hear of them in the fish, coal, and other trades, and they are invariably decried by those who loudly declare themselves free-traders, although powerless to counteract the operations of the "ring." It is, however, to the Masonic portion of this effusion that our attention is directed, and at the outset we must say we never saw Freemasonry assailed in so clumsy a fashion, or with argu-

ments based upon assertions so malevolent or so glaringly false. The writer starts off by saying that, not content with utilising the Executive Committee of the Institute as a species of "Star Chamber," the members of the Ring have adapted the organisation of Freemasonry to their purpose. A palpable impossibility to lead off with, as every Mason will immediately see. "The Gas Ring," he continues, "not satisfied with the position it had established as a professional oligarchy, was struck with the happy idea of creating an inner sanctuary in the shape of a Masonic Lodge." The notion that a warrant could be obtained for the constitution of a Lodge, the ostensible object of which was to further any private interests, is so utterly absurd that it is not worthy of a moment's thought. But, continues the writer of the article, with a profundity of wisdom assumed, that he evidently does not possess, "Here they could do as they chose, without let or hindrance, for any one likely to be obnoxious could be excluded by the ballot, which takes place on the proposal to admit a new member to a Lodge." Now, the sage who could put together such arrant rubbish as this must be of easy journalistic virtue indeed or he would not have been cajoled by an anonymous correspondent into such folly. Evidently he is not a Mason, or he would know that business and private affairs are left unreservedly at the threshold of the Lodge-room when brethren meet for the transaction of their "labour," and never, under any pretence whatever, should a commercial question be whispered in the Lodge-room or even at the banquet. To insinuate, therefore, that the Evening Star Lodge, No. 1719, was established for, and is utilised as a trade association, is about the most laughable hoax that was ever palmed off upon a verdant scribbler for the newspaper. There would have been less room for surprise had this tissue of misrepresentations appeared in the columns of some obscure local print, but to find them in the *Financial News*, which has some pretensions to solidity and respectability, is simply marvellous. "Trading on Masonry" has been denounced times without number in our Lodges, and by the representative organs of the Craft; and the man who is discovered, either overtly or openly, utilising his connection with the Order for the purposes of self-aggrandisement is scouted by every good and true Mason as unworthy of the position he fills. To pile up a sweeping and unblushing indictment against a whole Lodge, of violating their solemn obligation, and their avowal to have been prompted to join the Order "from no mercenary or other unworthy motive," is nothing more nor less than a piece of consummate impudence and ignorance. Now, this cowardly attempt to cast a slur upon the Fraternity all hinges upon a letter signed "P.M.," who, by-the-by, has not the honesty to give his name or the number of his Lodge, and if there has been any "prostitution of Freemasonry," the fault lies with this renegade, who, evidently from interested motives, takes this sidelong means of gratifying his spleen. He professes to be a Freemason of several years' standing, and, as a text for his spitefully intended but unimportant exposé of the Evening Star Lodge, he furnishes the Editor with information which should be held Masonically sacred. He describes the foundation of the Evening Star Lodge, and, culling from a "circular" issued by that body, gives one of its regulations, as follows—"Members of this Lodge are to be directors, auditors, secretaries, engineers, managers of gas works, gas analysts, contractors for gas works, or contractors for the supply of gas material." Now, much as we may, and do, object to class Lodges, there is nothing un-Masonic in such a rule; but the serious point arises when this "worthy" Past Master hurls a foul slander against a body of brethren of perverting the principles to which they have given their allegiance, and "prostituting Freemasonry" by constituting their Lodge a trade organisation. Such a suggestion would be beneath contempt were it not that many non-Masonic readers might be impressed with the belief that there was some shadow of foundation for the baseless and utterly untruthful fabrication. Masons reading such balderdash would immediately see through the subterfuge, and dismiss it with the silent contempt that it deserves. "P.M." is "at a loss to understand how the supreme authorities came to sanction such a regulation, if they have done so." A Freemason of several years' standing would know that such could not be the case, for warrants are granted on purely Masonic lines alone, and any tinge of private or trade interest in the petition would be fatal to

its acceptance. After gathering from the statements of "P.M." that the "circular" alluded to is frequently sent to country Freemasons as an inducement to them to join the Evening Star Lodge "ring" (save the mark!) the editor prints, in tabular form, the names of the members of the Evening Star Lodge, with their profession and Masonic rank, and observes that although the alleged appeal to country Freemasons has been often made, yet there are "only half-a-dozen members outside the circle of Metropolitan influence, within which the Ring is supreme." Surely this is not to be wondered at if the Lodge were "advertised" as a trade organisation; country Masons or any others would never degrade themselves or disgrace the Craft by catching at such a bait, even if it were presented to them. If there were a particle of truth in P.M.'s assertion, the wonder would be that the number of country members was not much greater. We need not follow that part of the subject further; it is too ridiculous for comment. The concluding sentence of the writer of the article is intensely funny, when he says—"Those who know the Evening Star Lodge well, can corroborate this tale of the manner in which the ring has collared a Masonic organisation to assist it in its endeavours to dictate to the gas industry of the country." We venture to say that anybody who knows the Lodge would indignantly contradict the falsehood, and all Masons will spurn the miserable malice of the correspondent who has furnished material for the concoction of such a heap of drivelling nonsense as that contained in the journal from which we quote. It is quite clear that the writer knows nothing of the Evening Star Lodge, and "P.M." must be equally ignorant of it, otherwise he would not have made such a foolish error, and of which, we hope and trust, he is by this time heartily ashamed.

MASONIC BENEVOLENCE.

PROBABLY the present time is as opportune as any future day is likely to be for considering a little further the subject of Masonic benevolence, and the propriety of casting aside the old and tested Masonic principles and modes concerning charity and relief.

This subject includes, among other things, the effects of those principles, as well as of the violation of them, upon the future character of the Institution; and the expediency of seeking to make up by novel and incongruous additions to the Masonic structure, for the want of spirit and life in the benevolent operations of the Fraternity. It also includes the question whether Masonry is a Brotherhood or a mere association; whether or not we have all made a mistake in becoming Masons, and whether or not some of our Brethren have in fact discovered something better than Masonry, and that, too, after having apparently failed in discovering what Masonry itself was and is designed to be.

This is a proper time to consider these things further, because it is now evident that the few suggestions made to the Craft through the *Voice of Masonry*, concerning adding certain mutual benefit associations to the Lodge, have met with the usual fate of efforts to stay the progress of innovation and transformation, by being honestly or wilfully misunderstood.

Whenever any dangerous innovation has become seated, it is impossible to speak or write concerning the principles which must be set aside in order to make room for it, without some persons for one reason or another immediately becoming displeased. They fear that their own opinion or conduct is about to be subjected to censure or unfriendly comment, and this is enough for them to apprehend, without waiting to examine the real question to be considered, or its importance.

From this and similar causes it has happened in almost every instance that an innovation or abuse, however ruinous in its ultimate results, having been introduced into any secular institution, church, society, government or fraternity, has been maintained there against all objections and warnings urged by those who clung to the original design. The real evils threatening to follow, and sure to come, were put out of sight by the dust-clouds of misinterpretation and false issues raised by the advocates of the abuse. They avoided considering or answering the presentations of the evils in the end, and fortified themselves at once against all comers, with a barricade of special and specious counter-pleading to divert attention to supposed,

or perhaps real advantages, or existing grievances; and thus, in like ways, and by like means, the abominations of oligarchies and hierarchies have subverted governments and religions without end, and substituted anarchies and despotisms temporal and spiritual, and filled the world with superstitions, frauds and vice.

Masonry, like all other good institutions, as long as it enjoyed but limited popularity and influence, maintained its original principles to a remarkable degree: but now, when it has entered on a career of unparalleled good fortune, it is exposed at once to all the causes which have subverted others. Those causes, which are ever various, but of like character, are so insinuating and surreptitious in their operation that none has been found which could withstand a tide of continuous prosperity. The epitaph of every good institution which has perished might be written in the same words: Destroyed by the reaction of achieved success.

If Masonry had nothing to fear but from the wrongful designs of enemies, or those who are wicked and evil-disposed, it would hold its course, and so would every other establishment of like original character. That which appears to be the great and undiscovered secret to most innovators is, that all and singular the perverted and destroyed institutions among men, during all time, have been prostituted and prostrated by the devices of their best supporters; and this has been the danger which has threatened Masonry from its beginning—now it is actually impending, as all should be able to see.

In accordance with universal experience, what has been offered in former numbers of the *Voice of Masonry* touching certain associations for mutual relief, entitled "Masonic," has been misunderstood as an attack on some portion of the Craftsmen, and upon their attempts to secure benefits for their families in case of death; and is evidently destined to be misinterpreted, and probably to be made the cause of ill feeling, and be answered, if at all, by complaints against other mismanagement, and by other similar arguments.

In the July number of the *Voice of Masonry* certain mutual benefit associations were mentioned, which are composed of members who are Masons, and entitled "Masonic;" and attention was called to the evident tendency of such additions to the settled order and form of Masonry, to pave the way for other and worse innovations. The subject is one of the highest importance, for much depends upon the matter involved, whether many Masons shut their eyes to the consequences or not, and the discussion of it in all its connections involves many considerations. Among these is one which has not been mentioned in connection with particular associations, either in the article referred to, or any other in the *Voice of Masonry*, so far as I am aware: that is, the true principle of Masonic Benevolence, and the intent and teachings of the Masonic Lodge concerning that subject, as shown throughout the symbology and work, and expounded and practised by all worthy and skilful Masters of the "Royal Art," from the beginning.

A full discussion of all which is involved in this one subject, without touching many others which are of great importance, would occupy far more space than can be allowed for a single article, and one reason of this is that it appears that, like many other true Masonic principles well understood and familiar to the Craftsmen of former times, the Masonic ideas concerning benevolence, and relief are entirely new to many brethren of the present day.

In consequence of this unfamiliarity with the nature and character of the Masonic Lodge, many Masons, who devote little or no attention to anything in Masonry except its externals so far as they compare with what they see and hear of other societies, fall, as a matter of course, into the notion that Masonry stands on the same plane as any of the others; that all its ceremonies are mere performances adhered to because they are ancient, and are about as good as anything of the sort that is offered for the same amount of money; and that in some respects the modern societies have hit upon better inventions; and they desire at once that they shall be imported into Masonry.

They never reflect that there is remaining in the Fraternity a large body of craftsmen who entered the Masonic Lodge because it was *Masonic*, and not because they wished to unite with any benefit association; and because they understood that it is the duty of all members to unite in preserving Masonry in its original and proper form, and that they would hence be safe from having the Institution transformed into something new with every whim of enthusiastic and inconsiderate members.

The latter appear to suppose that, like a business or benefit association, the members meet for the purpose of carrying out whatever notion may be uppermost in the minds of a majority, and that all have a right to study up changes in any constitutional principle or detail of organisation which pleases their fancy for the time being; and that being Freemasons means the right of all to a free scramble for turning all things round and upside down to suit "advanced ideas."

It is not so much to be wondered at, therefore, that among many other innovations we find that the practice of getting up benefit societies and attaching them to the Masonic Lodge by *entitling* them "*Masonic*," without any authority so to do, is spreading rapidly throughout the country. As the projectors are accustomed to think of the time-honoured term *Masonic* as nothing but a mere *name* to distinguish the Institution of Masonry from other bodies or associations, so they think that everything invented or put in practice may be named *Masonic* as a matter of course, after the prevalent custom of naming hotels in every town after some noted establishment in New York or Boston. With the same fondness for euphemism by which everything now-a-days is called by the name which belongs to something better, all benefit associations are called "benevolent institutions;" and this misuse of terms causes that when benevolence, and particularly *Masonic* benevolence, is spoken of, many persons think of nothing more than the collection and disbursement of so much money by an organisation for that purpose. Thus one after another *Masonic* ideas are crowded out of language and thought; and every year witnesses a greater devastation of the whole body of *Masonic* philosophy, ethics and jurisprudence.

As to mutual benefit associations, doubtless they are good institutions when properly organised and carried on; and I for one know of nobody who has any objections to them; and I certainly claim to have no more right to interfere with or discourage their formation, than they have to attach themselves by the terms of the titles they assume, to the Masonic Lodge or Craft. The so attaching them to Masonry, by advertising them as "*Masonic*," is all wrong. They are not, and cannot be, *Masonic*, but are merely prudential arrangements for mutual protection against pecuniary distress in which each member uses *his own money* to procure *his own* protection or that of his family against certain contingencies. Their being composed of members who are Masons can be of no benefit to them. They would be far better situated to secure a sufficient number of members, and be in every respect just as beneficial to all parties concerned, if they would throw open their doors to all comers, for it is a vital necessity to such societies, depending as they do on a constant influx of members to keep them going, that they should have the whole community to draw from.

If there are any brothers in the Masonic Fraternity who have misunderstood Masonry, and think it is a benefit society, it would seem that the time has come when it would be advisable for them to improve their *Masonic* erudition by exploring the subject. If they do understand what Masonry means it is becoming clearer every day that they are willing to aid in subverting the system as well as the design of it, for mutual benefits in the way of stated payments out of funds raised by tax on the members never was any part of Masonry; but other societies organised for such a purpose and drawing funds to make such payments from the members, according to regulations, have been holding Lodges side by side with those of Masonry during the last hundred years, as is known to the world, yet it is not likely that any of them would lack the foresight to forbid a portion of the members getting up a side institution of their own, and holding it forth to the world as part and parcel of the principal association.

Freemasonry is not, and cannot lawfully become a benefit association. Its institution is a Benevolent Fraternity. Its work, in the way of benevolence, is not to exact money by regulation from its constituents, by forced levy, and pay the same out to the needy, and call that benevolence, and so let the whole spirit of its sublime office down to the level of a legal *quid pro quo*, and thus baulk and hinder the effect of its grand moral lessons, committed to the hearts of freemen who are left in liberty and rationality to follow according to their light. It has put aside at all times the use of ancillary and supplemental devices, which are sure in the end to be additions which take away from the force and effect of its sacred principles, heaven born in their

origin and incapable of being mingled with aught which can have a price. However much its votaries may have failed in acting up to the dictates of the immortal verities taught in words and embodied as the enlivening spirit in the material forms of its chosen symbols, they have not hitherto so far lapsed from appreciation of the Masonic design, as to set up the Golden Calf of mutual insurance (however beneficial that may be) in place of the Shekinah of Love for humanity and charity as part of the worship of God. It is to be hoped that the Craftsmen will still prefer to be Freemasons, to being members of some society built on the ruins of the Masonic structure; and if they desire to avail themselves of the benefits of economic arrangements for mutual protection against pecuniary distress, they will do so in a proper manner—one becoming Masons—that is, without attempting to foist that class of business—however prudent and beneficial it may be—into the grand and orderly design of Masonry.

But it is plain to be seen that if the mutual benefit societies are allowed to flourish as an apparent part of the Masonic outfit, it cannot be long until the effort will be made to take the whole thing into the Lodge as part and parcel of the Masonic establishment; and next, and soon, will follow "sick benefits" and "accidental policies," and whatever else may be designed for mutual protection against pecuniary loss. When that day comes Masonry will have at last found its end as such—its organization may continue in a transmuted form, but it will be a totally different establishment from that which has been committed to our hands—one as degenerate as unworthy of the trust it should have held and preserved. Whenever that time may come, it will be because society is unfit for Masonry, and not because Masonry lacks anything of being too good for society.

The object, scope, intent and mission of Masonic benevolence, so much spoken of and so little appreciated, is that of shedding within and consequently without the circle of its brotherhood the light and truth of all ennobling, elevating and energising principles and conduct, which like streams from perennial fountains, ever and ever, gently, imperceptibly, but unceasingly and surely, wear deeper and deeper their channels in the hearts and minds of men, until the sands and mire of base and selfish sentiment are purified or swept out and the deserts of the soul become gardens of life for the healing plants of virtue; to implant dignity, manfulness and uprightness, with "Friendship, Morality and Brotherly Love" in all hearts, that relief and charity may be no longer a duty but a delight to the bestower; to make the Masonic body a brotherhood, and not a mere association; to make that brotherhood each for himself benevolent in the true sense of the term, and thus to secure a stream of active and efficient benevolence, and to incite to all noble and charitable work. Then each is free to seek without the Lodge for means to promote human welfare.

Here is the great oversight of our Brethren who are so often flattering themselves that they have found something better than Masonry. They imagine that the Masonic Lodge is an organised corporation to do all the good enjoined on the Craftsmen, by turning the crank of official machinery; the Officers in power this year to attend to the duty and give place next year to their successors, and so on by annual shifts, like the day and night shifts among the workers in a mine or on a ship, while the owners pay the bills and take their rest, devoid of care or labour.

This is not Masonry. Such organisations and expedients are all right in putting the fruits of benevolence to good use; they have been largely induced among men by the influence of Masonry and other beneficent institutions as motive forces, but these forces are above and before all. Doubtless all forms of machinery for putting into immediate effect what benevolence bestows are good and proper, but they are not a part of the Masonic Lodge, and the Craft must not be made responsible for their character or conduct.

This is one of the lessons, formerly familiar to the brethren, but now it seems necessary to be learned by many viz. : that the Craft never took any obligation of you or me as a Mason to vote for the Lodge to be liberal and charitable, and raise funds by forced levy or otherwise for that purpose, or for springing new arrangements for investing money so as to give each investor a good return, or to put the Lodge forward in any way, either as a charitable or beneficial or mutually beneficial agency, apparatus or intermedium between us and our duties of

benevolence and charity. We have never undertaken to see that the Lodge shall be benevolent and furnish means for the purpose. That which Masonry requires is what the Mason is to do himself and of his own volition in liberty and as a Freemason ought to do before God and his own conscience, and because no other charity, so-called, is charity at all so far as the doer is concerned. Masonry does not undertake that the Lodge shall do any man's work for him. He must quarry, hew or care or set the stones which fall to his task in the work, as the occasion requires, according to his skill, without calling on the Lodge. The function of the Lodge is to teach and influence him to do his benevolent work, as his hands find to do. This is why all the wisdom, truth, morality and religion of the Lodge is committed to him in liberty and rationality, on his own responsibility, and not as an overseer or master commits a task to a servant, as is done in superstitious institutions. And this is why the modern processes which have slipped into the Lodges of raising funds by dues to expend as a Lodge, often in ostentation to some extent, in costly funerals and otherwise, are innovations and departures, and have degraded Masonry, by putting it on the level of a mere expenditure of money, and the perfunctory discharge of offices; and why true Masonry is lost sight of; and why the idea of the Brotherhood is superseded by the idea of a mutual benefit society.

Looking at what has already happened in the way of lowering the character of the Fraternity, and the overload of mere secular business, contentions and defaults in duty to be dealt with, which are now cast upon the Lodges and Grand Lodges, is it not time to stop and unload our useless burdens, and keep the Lodge clear of further innovations, especially of those things which can be better cared for outside the Lodge? This is the substance of the contention made against the mutual benefit organisations being fastened on the Lodge, which is wrong and injurious. Let them be made separate, and go on to the highest point of usefulness to their members which can be secured and maintained.—*Voice of Masonry.*

Notes for Masonic Students.

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AN OPERATIVE MASONIC GUILD.

IT is well known that thus far very few traces of the operative or only Masonic Guilds or Lodges are found.

There is a list of Masons working on the Chapel and Hall of St. Stephen's, Westminster.

On some of the Fabric Rolls we find names of Master Masons and Master Carpenters, and perhaps, here and there, also "artifices," "operarii," "operantes."

Dallaway first collected a list of Master Masons, and in the Bodleian we have the names of the Master, two Wardens, five Master Masons, and seven Apprentices belonging to "Lodge Laborarium," attached to Christ Church, Canterbury, in 1126.

But Toulmin Smith found no actual Masons' Guilds, though probably many such exist.

In the Carpenters' Guild of the Holy Trinity, at Norwich, and in the account of the Guild of St. Austin, Norwich, published by Toulmin Smith, we have a schism in 1389 of certain Masons who evidently, as Toulmin Smith says, formed part of another Guild.

They are James Alluciday, Robertus Snape, and Robertus Etyng-ham.

Robertus Etyng-ham is a "Masonic" of Norwich.

We also find the names Johannes Hardebkye Newman in the roll of the famous Guild of St. George, Norwich.

We shall eventually collect many more of these names and references, and we may yet light upon a list of a mediæval Guild of Operative Masons.

SPERO.

The following is a list of the Brethren on whom Jubilee honours have been conferred by General J. Studholme Brownrigg, C.B., the Rt. Wor. Prov. Grand Master for Surrey:—

Bro. Dr. Lavies Secretary No. 1826	-	-	P.P.G. Warden
Dr. Thompson P.M. No. 1556	-	-	Ditto
James Churchill Secretary No. 1149	-	-	Ditto
W. P. Morrison W.M. No. 416	-	-	P.P.G. Registrar
D'Arcy Blackburn P.M. No. 370	-	-	P.P.G. Deacon
George Payne No. 2101	-	-	Ditto
Dr. H. M. Smith I.P.M. No. 463	-	-	P.P.G. Assist. D.C.
Vernon Knight P.M. No. 1046	-	-	Ditto

The fine old Priory Church at Brecon has received an addition to its stained glass, of a window from the studio of Mr. Taylor, of Berners-street, the gift of Mr. Aneurin George, in memory of his wife and daughter. The massive proportions of the building are cathedral in character, for which it would be not unsuited in the event of a new diocese being formed in South Wales.

The Half-yearly Communication of G. Lodge of Mark Master Masons of England and Wales and the Colonies and Dependencies of the British Crown was held on Tuesday, at the Holborn Restaurant, Lord Egerton of Tatton, Pro Grand Master, presiding. It was resolved, on the motion of Lord Egerton of Tatton, seconded by Major Woodall, of Scarborough, to present to the Princess of Wales a congratulatory address, enclosed in a suitable casket, on her silver wedding. A letter was read from the Home Secretary, acknowledging the address of congratulation to the Queen on her attaining her Jubilee. The sum of 100 guineas was voted from the general fund of Grand Lodge to the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, as a Centenary Offering upon the Centenary of that Institution in 1888. Major Woodall nominated the Prince of Wales for re-election as Grand Master of Mark Masons. Charity jewels were presented to a large number of brethren who acted as Stewards at the Mark Benevolent Fund Festival on 20th July last, when, under the Presidency of Earl Amherst and by their exertions, the sum of £2,260 was subscribed. After the closing of Grand Lodge the brethren partook of a banquet in the Duke's Sal6n.—*Daily Chronicle*.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, M.W. Grand Mark Master Mason, has been graciously pleased to approve of certain brethren as eligible for Past Grand rank in celebration of the Queen's Jubilee, and patents to those brethren were presented at the Half-yearly Communication of Grand Mark Lodge, held on Tuesday last, by Bro. Lord Egerton of Tatton, who presided on the occasion. The following is a list of the brethren so honoured:—

Bro. Alfred Williams	-	-	P.G.M.O.
Charles Belton	-	-	Ditto
Richard Joynes Emmerson	:	-	Ditto
Sir Richard Nicholas Howard	-	-	Ditto
Charles Fendelow	-	-	P.S.G.O.
Joseph Todd	-	-	Ditto
William Edward Stewart	-	-	Ditto
Colonel William Long	-	-	Ditto
John Lane	-	-	Ditto
Christopher Atkinson Newnham	-	-	Ditto
Nicholas James West	-	-	P.J.G.O.
Major George Charles D'Albiac	-	-	Ditto
George Felton Lancaster	-	-	Ditto
Henry Hacker	-	-	Ditto
Charles E. Soppet	-	-	Ditto
George Cooper	-	-	Ditto
Rev. William Whitley	-	-	P.G. Chap.
Rev. Jonathan Marsden, B.D.	-	-	Ditto
Frederick Adolphus Philbrick, Q.C.	-	-	P.G. Registrar
Dorabjee Pestonjee Cama	-	-	P.S.G.D.
John Strachan	-	-	Ditto
William Pickford	-	-	Ditto
Joseph Nicholson	-	-	Ditto
William Francis Nettleship	-	-	Ditto
Henry Wilson, M.A.	-	-	Ditto
Robert Allen Luck, J.P.	-	-	Ditto
Henry Joseph Lardner	-	-	Ditto
Frank Alexander Huet	-	-	P.J.G.D.
Ernest Farwig	-	-	Ditto
William Nott	-	-	Ditto
Henry Stone	-	-	P.G. Sword Bearer
James Boulton	-	-	Ditto
Thomas Thompson	-	-	Ditto
John Williams	-	-	Ditto
Owen Thomas	-	-	Ditto
George Graveley	-	-	Ditto
E. Cheshire Patchitt	-	-	P.G. Standard Bearer
John Mason	-	-	Ditto

The General Committee of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys held their monthly meeting at Freemasons' Hall, on Saturday last, Brother Raynham W. Stewart P.G.D. in the chair; there were also present Brothers F. Richardson, A. Bryant, G. Gardner, C. F. Hogard Past Grand Standard Bearer, J. L. Mather A.G.D.C., W. Roebuck P.G.S.B., F. Adlard, C. H. Webb, A. E. Gladwell, Joyce Murray, Charles Belton, William Maple, A. Durrant, George P. Gillard, H. S. Goodall, H. W. Hunt, J. Moon, W. H. Saunders, and F. Binckes P.G.S.B. Secretary. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and verified, and those of the House Committee read for information, six petitions were presented and considered, and the names ordered to be placed on the list of candidates for the election in April next. Two applications by ex-pupils for grants towards outfit were favourably entertained, and the proceedings terminated shortly afterwards with the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman.

THE THEATRES, &c.

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Terry's.—The favourable reception accorded "The Woman Hater" is unquestionably due to the way in which it is acted. The author, Mr. David Lloyd, has used old material throughout, with a result that the piece is not over interesting in any one part. The idea of a supposed woman hater getting himself engaged to at least three ladies at one time was used a short time since in a piece produced at the Opera Comique; consequently this situation may be said to have missed fire. Then we have the wrong man taken off to a lunatic asylum, where all the principal characters meet. Here each one is mistaken for a lunatic, and a very funny scene takes place. This is the best part of the piece, and on the first night enlivened the audience considerably. As we before said, the author has to thank the actors for the reception accorded his work. Mr. F. Terry was in his element as the woman hater. The despair and utter inability to do anything was capitally depicted, while the way in which he repulsed the doctor, who was trying to calm him, will not be forgotten for some time. Mr. Bishop gave a sketch to the life of the doctor, while Mr. Kemble was amusing as an old man who is threatened with the entanglements of a breach of promise. Miss Clara Cowper made a charming widow, but Miss A. Victor was not seen at her best as Mrs. Walton. Mr. J. W. Erskine and Miss Florence Sutherland were natural in the love scenes. "Off Duty," with Mr. Lionel Brough as Sergeant Bloss, preceded the farce. We are glad to see that Mr. Terry has made arrangements with Mr. Charles Arnold for the production of his charming play "Hans the Boatman." The piece will be played every afternoon, starting on Christmas Eve.

Criterion.—Five and twenty years ago the comedy, "The Two Roses," was produced, with Mr. Henry Irving as Digby Grant. Since then the piece has been tried occasionally, and now when we are called upon to see another representation it naturally calls back old remembrances. Mr. James Albery's work is full of interest and irresistible charm. Thoroughly English in style it is the more acceptable, while the comic characters are of the good old crusted sort. Capitally acted in every part, the present revival will bear comparison with others. Such charming exponents of the characters of Lotty and Ida as Miss Annie Hughes and Miss Maude Millett are sure to be welcome, while the Digby Grant of Mr. William Farren is another capital performance. Messrs George Giddens and Sydney Brough, as Caleb Deene and Jack Wyatt respectively, were splendid, while the Our Mr. Jenkins of David James was delightful. Mr. W. Blakeley and Mrs. E. Phelps lend admirable aid as Mr. Furnival and Our Mrs. Jenkins. Every one present seemed charmed with the piece, and we can predict that this theatre will be filled for some time to come.

Mr. Toole returns to his home in King William Street on Monday evening, when he will appear in "The Butler." He will be supported by Miss Kate Phillips as Lavinia Muddle, and most of those who took part when the piece was first produced.

It has been decided to present "Siberia" at the Princess's theatre next Wednesday evening, Miss Grace Hawthorne will be supported by a strong company.

The Lecture on the "Ritual and Ceremonial of the Symbolic Degrees in Freemasonry" which has attracted so much attention of late in Masonic circles, both in London and in many provincial towns, will be delivered by Brother James Stevens P.M. P.Z. in the Royal Commemoration Lodge of Instruction, No. 1585, on Monday, the 19th inst. The Lodge meets in the large room in Bro. Webb's Railway Hotel, exactly opposite the Railway Station at Putney, and will be opened at seven o'clock precisely on the evening named. It is expected that a considerable number of South London brethren will be present.

At the last meeting of Brooklyn Lodge, W. Bro. H. J. Smith raised his thousandth man. This is a score that should make the Brother feel duly proud. Bruit reports that his happiness waxes high just now. It is the universal expression that he has just cause to be so.

The Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Illinois has before it a resolution requesting all Companions to adopt and record their mark; also, that no Chapter "shall confer the degree of Royal Arch Masonry upon any Brother who had not adopted and recorded his mark in the Chapter Book of Marks."

The Freemasons of Canada are projecting a European excursion for next summer.

It is said that the Sir Knights of Colorado Commandery are looking to have the Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment meet at Denver in 1892. It is a long look ahead, but if the members of that grand body knew what a beautiful city it is they would vote unanimously to go there. A royal welcome would be theirs, one never to be forgotten.

With everything that is sordid and tinctured with little and low thoughts, ideal Templarism is at war. With everything that is elevating and of good savour in the conscience of humanity, ideal Templarism is allied. It is because that I have found here much of this ideal spirit that I am always glad when duty calls me hither, or convenience turns my steps in the direction of Chicago, the great capital of the West.

KNOBS AND EXCRESCENCES.

BRO. JAMES STEVENS P.M. P.Z. is open to accept invitations for the delivery of his LECTURE IN METROPOLITAN OR PROVINCIAL LODGES, OR LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.

Address—8 Queen Street Place, London, E.C.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

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ANCHOR AND HOPE LODGE, No. 37.

THE regular meeting of this Lodge was held in Freemasons' Hall, Bolton, on Monday, the 5th inst., when there were present Bros. John Hardcastle W.M., W. H. Lomax S.W., Jas. Naylor J.W., Jas. Newton Prov. G. Assist. Sec. Treas., F. W. Brockbank as Sec., Wm. Golding S.D., Robt. Nightingale J.D., Wm. Forrest I.G., M. Robinson, T. Murphy, and J. W. Thompson Stewards, T. Higson Prov. G. Tyler Tyler, E. G. Harwood P.P.J.G.W., Jas. Walker P.P.J.G.W., Rev. W. R. Clayton P.P.G. Chap., Johnson Mills P.M., John Booth P.M., Thos. Barnes, Jas. Simkin, H. L. Hinnell, George Crowther, F. W. Broadbent, G. E. Greenbalgh, F. W. Isherwood, T. Cooper, and W. Smith; also, as visitors, Bros. H. Thomas 277 P.P.J.G.D., S. F. Butcher 191 P.P.G. Steward, T. B. Tong W.M. 1723, and W. H. Brown 221. The Lodge being opened, the minutes were read and coufi med. Bro. Smith was passed to the second degree by Bro. Jas. Walker P.P.J.G.W. The ballot was taken for Mr. Charles Gustavus Sundell as a candidate for initiation, the result being that he was duly initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry by Bro. John Booth P.M. Bro. W. H. Lomax S.W. was unanimously elected W.M. for the ensuing year. It was resolved that a P.M.'s jewel be presented to Bro. John Hardcastle, the retiring W.M. Bro. Jas. Newton Prov. Assist. G. Sec. was unanimously re-elected Treasurer (this being the sixth time). Auditors were appointed to examine the Treasurer's accounts. All business being concluded the Lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned to the social board.

MARQUIS OF GRANBY LODGE, No. 124.

THE annual meeting of this Lodge was held on the 6th inst., at the Masonic Hall, Old Elvet, Durham, for the purpose of electing the W.M. for the ensuing year. Bro. T. Bell was elected to that position, and Bro. M. Fowler was re-elected Treasurer. The brethren then adjourned to the banqueting-hall, where a first-class dinner was served by Mr. H. Carr, of the Half Moon Hotel, Durham, to which sixty brethren sat down. The W.M. presided, and the usual Loyal and Masonic toasts were heartily proposed and as loyally honoured.

OLD CONCORD LODGE, No. 172.

AT this Lodge, on Tuesday evening, Bro. Thomas Whaley (brother of the esteemed W.M.), was elected W.M. for the ensuing year. Mr. Renben Wash was initiated, Bro. Cope, in the absence of Bro. John Whaley W.M., through indisposition, performing the ceremony, in a most impressive manner. There was a large attendance of members and visiting brethren.

LODGE OF JOPPA, No. 188.

THE annual meeting for the election of W.M. took place at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street, on Monday, the 5th inst., when there was a large assemblage of Brethren and Visitors. The minutes of last meeting were read, and after a graceful apology had been offered in respect to the disagreeable incident that occurred at the last meeting, were confirmed. The next business was the ballot for the admission of Mr. Leopold Hartman. The result was in his favour, and he was installed by the W.M.; but on account of Bro. Wall having a severe cold, the I.P.M., Bro. Dewsnap, now took the chair. Bro. Joseph Joseph, a candidate to be raised, gave satisfactory proof of his advancement, and in due course was raised to the sublime degree of M.M., the ceremony being performed in excellent style. Afterwards Mr. Ernest Smith was proposed by Bro. Jacques Wymann, seconded by Bro. P.M. L. Lazarus. This proposition was favourably received. The election of Bro. George Lion as W.M. for the ensuing year was carried by the unanimous voice of the Lodge, as was also the re-election of Bro. J. Lyons as Treasurer. Brother Gaskell was elected Tyler. On the proposition of Bro. Alexander, a Past Master's jewel was voted for presentation to the retiring W.M., Bro. Wall, as a well-deserved recognition of valuable services and faithful discharge of the duties of the chair during the past year. After other business the Lodge was closed, and the Brethren and Visitors partook of an excellent repast, under the superintendence of Bro. M. Silver. The usual Loyal and Craft toasts were duly honoured and responded to. The proceedings of the evening were diversified by a choice selection of vocal and instrumental music. The Joppa Ball will take place on Monday, the 16th of January 1888, tickets to be had from the Secretary.

ALFRED LODGE, No. 306.

ON Friday evening, the 2nd instant, Bro. C. E. Brean S.W., was installed W.M. of this Lodge, by Bro. David Thompson P.M., who performed the ceremony before a large gathering of the brethren of his Lodge, and a numerous attendance of visiting brethren, among whom were several of the W.M.'s of the other Leeds Lodges. At the close of the ceremony the brethren were conveyed in carriages (provided by the W.M. C. E. Brean) to the Golden Lion Hotel, where the banquet had been arranged, for sixty to seventy, and where, after dinner had been served, and the usual loyal toasts duly honoured, a most agreeable evening was spent in vocal and instrumental music and the usual speeches attendant upon similar occasions.

YORK LODGE, No. 236.

A MEETING was held on the 5th inst., at the Masonic Hall, Duncombe-place, York, when there were present Brothers T. G. Hodgson W.M., W. Smith S.W., S. Border J.W., C. Linley acting Chaplain, J. Todd P.M. Treasurer, E. W. Parnell Secretary, C. Forbes S.D., J. B. Sampson J.D., S. Crummock D.C., T. Watkin-

son I.G., E. Carter Steward, W. G. Culvert Tyler, Geo. Balmford P.M., H. Foster P.M., Geo. Kirby P.M., W. Draper P.M., A. H. H. McGaohen P.M., M. Rooke P.M., G. C. Lee P.M., J. Sykes Rymer (Lord Mayor) P.M., F. S. Gramsbaw, T. Toes, H. L. Swift, T. Dudley, W. G. Thomas, Thos. Tuke, Mungo Bryson, Charles Wardle, W. Powell, R. E. Triffitt, H. A. Wilson the Hon. V. A. Pelham, G. Seller, G. H. Holmes, T. Rawling, T. Archey, C. Anderson, J. S. Hopton, J. Rutherford, A. B. Everitt, A. Proctor, J. Stead, J. Clarke, and others. Visitors: Bros. F. W. Halliwell 1611, P. Pearson 1611, G. C. Pook 1611, and E. M. Taylor 206. The Lodge having been duly opened, and a successful ballot taken for the Rev. H. L. Clarke, he was regularly initiated according to ancient custom by the W.M. The tools explained by the J.W., and the traditional history delivered by Bro. J. Todd P.M. Treasurer P.P.S.G.W. The by-laws were read by the Secretary, and a presentation of six out glass decanters made by the W.M. on behalf of Bro. H. Scott. A committee was appointed to audit the Treasurer's accounts, and the election of Bro. W. Smith S.W., as Worshipful Master for the ensuing year, took place. Bro. Todd P.M. was re-elected for the eleventh time Treasurer, and Bro. W. G. Culvert re-elected Tyler. The installation banquet was fixed for the evening of the 19th inst., immediately after the installation. This completed the business, and the Lodge was then closed. The brethren retired to the banquet room of the Lodge and spent the remainder of the evening in a social manner. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given, interspersed by music, &c.

ZETLAND LODGE, No. 1071.

THE annual installation meeting of this Lodge was held at the Lodge-room, Saltash, on Monday, the 5th inst. Bro. Richard C. Revell S.W. was installed as W.M. for the ensuing year, the work being ably carried out by Bro. T. D. Deeble and Bro. J. Pearce, assisted by the following Board of Installed Masters:—Bros. the Rev. T. W. Lemon, M.A., P.M. and Chap. 189 P.P.G. Chaplain, H. Bowden the retiring W.M., E. R. Davey I.P.M., J. Rabbage P.M., W. H. L. Clark P.M. P.P.G.Std.B., George Burns P.M. J. T. Brook- ing P.M. P.P.G.S.Wks., Richard Pearce P.M., N. Bray P.M., J. Deeble P.M., and E. Vosper P.M., all of 1071, John Pearce I.P.M. 1136; W. H. Terrell P.M. 202, S. Willoughby P.M. 1099, C. Croydon P.M. 189, J. R. H. Harris P.M. 230, E. Aitken Davies P.M. 1099 P.P.G.S.Wks. The Board of Installed Masters being closed, the W.M. invested the following Brethren as his Officers:—Brothers Bowden I.P.M., Rawling S.W., Doney J.W., Pearce P.M. P.P.G.P. Treas., Deeble P.M. Sec., Pearce P.M. Chap., Nancarrow S.D., Shaddock J.D., Dingle I.G., Lander D.C., Netting S.S., Williams J.S. At the conclusion of the business W. Bro. Lemon presented the Lodge with a photo-lithograph portrait of the late Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., F.R.S., J.P., D.L., and of Carelew Park, Cornwall, M.P. for the county, and Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master of the Free- masons of Cornwall from 1843 to 1863; born 3rd September 1784, died 12th February 1868. The pannel of the picture bears the inscription:—

“Presented to Lodge Zetland, Saltash, Cornwall, by W. Bro. the Rev. T. W. Lemon, M.A., P.M. and Chaplain 189 (70, 1205, and 2025 Honorary) P.P.G.C. of Devon, 8th December 1887.”

The gift was suitably acknowledged.

Leopold Lodge of Instruction No. 1571.—Held at the Blackwall Railway Hotel, London Street, Fenchurch Street, E.C. on Thursday, 1st inst., present Bros. Barnes W.M., Smith S.W., Blake J.W., Gregory S.D., Dormer J.D., Gaskell P.M. I.G., Ives P.M., Beadle, Arnott, Joyce, McGee, Duffield P.M. Preceptor, Lewis P.M. Treasurer, Colley as Secretary. Lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The ceremony of initiation was rehearsed, Bro. Arnott candidate. This Brother answered the questions leading to the 2nd, and Lodge was opened in the 2nd, and the ceremony of passing was rehearsed. Bros. Arnott and Beadle then answered the questions leading to the 3rd degree. Lodge was closed in the 2nd, and called off. On resuming, Bro. Smith was elected to the chair for next meeting, Officers in rotation. Bro. Duffield was re-elected Preceptor, and thanked for past services. Bro. Lewis P.G. was re-elected Treasurer. A letter from Bro. Hughes, resigning his office as Secretary, was read; such resignation was accepted with regret, and a communication was ordered to be sent to Bro. Hughes, with an acknowledgment of his past services, and an expression of the sentiments of the brethren. Bro. Colley was appointed Secretary. No further Masonic business offering the Lodge was closed in due form and adjourned.

Royal Military Lodge of Instruction, No. 1449.—Held at the Masonic Temple, 38 St. Peter Street, Canterbury, on Monday 5th inst. Brethren present. Bros. A. Develin W.M., Major Maclean S.W., Abbs J.W., Beckett S.D., Claydon J.D., Rupert Sec., Naylor I.G., Anderson D.C., Leech S. Also Bros. T. Blamiers P.M. Preceptor, Cockersall I.P.M., Merriman and Herbert. The Lodge of Instruction was opened, and the minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. The ceremony of initiation was rehearsed, Bro. Merriman as candidate. Nothing further having been offered for the benefit of Freemasonry in general or this Lodge in particular, the same was closed in ancient form.

THE FIFTEEN SECTIONS

WILL BE WORKED

By the Brethren of the Covent Garden Lodge of Instruction, on Thursday evening, 15th inst., at seven o'clock, in the Masonic Temple, Criterion (entrance from Piccadilly or Jermyn-street, by the Lift). Bros. W. Brindley P.M. 1604 W.M., W. C. Smith P.M. 1563 S.W., T. A. Dickson W.M. 1614 J.W. First Lecture—Bros. Reynolds, Harnell, Kedge, Harnell, Kirk, Hemming, C. Smith. Second Lecture—Bros. Marsden, Hancock, Paul, Corby, Smith. Third Lecture—Bros. Mulvey, Clark, Swan.

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Beecham's Pills	<p>ARE UNIVERSALLY ADMITTED TO BE WORTH A GUINEA A BOX for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy, Blisters on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes. This is no fiction, for they have done it in countless cases. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one Box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be WORTH A GUINEA A BOX. For Females of all ages these Pills are invaluable. No Female should be without them. There is no Medicine to be found to equal Beecham's Pills for removing any Obstruction or Irregularity of the</p>	Beecham's Pills
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The First Masonic Festival of the Ensuing Year

WILL BE THAT OF THE

**ROYAL
MASONIC BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION**

FOR

AGED FREEMASONS AND WIDOWS OF FREEMASONS,

Grand Patron and President:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., &c., M.W.G.M.

WHICH WILL TAKE PLACE AT

**FREEMASONS' TAVERN, GREAT QUEEN STREET, LONDON,
ON WEDNESDAY, 29TH FEBRUARY 1888,**

UPON WHICH OCCASION

SIR GEORGE ELLIOT, Bart., M.P.,

R.W. PROV. G.M. SOUTH WALES (EAST DIVISION),

has been pleased to signify his intention of Presiding.

BRETHREN are earnestly invited to accept the office of Stewards upon this occasion, and they will greatly oblige by forwarding their names and Masonic rank, as soon as convenient, to the Secretary, who will gladly give any information required, and supply them with the necessary circulars, &c.

It is fraternally hoped that upon this occasion, owing to the large number of applicants and the few vacancies, Brethren will use their influence to obtain donations towards the funds of the Institution, which were never more needed than at the present time. Expenditure in Annuities alone £15,000. Permanent income only £3,600.

JAMES TERRY, Vice-Patron, P.G.S.B.

Secretary.

Office:—4 Freemasons' Hall, London, W.C.

**Royal Masonic Institution for Girls,
ST. JOHN'S HILL, BATTERSEA RISE, S.W.**

Chief Patroness:

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Grand Patron and President:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., M.W.G.M.

Grand Patroness:

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

FOUNDED 1788.

CENTENARY CELEBRATION 1888.

Brethren willing to act as Stewards on the above important occasion will greatly oblige by sending in their names as early as convenient.

F. R. W. HEDGES, Secretary.

Office—5 Freemasons' Hall,
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THE LODGE OF SINCERITY, No. 174,

**WILL SHORTLY PUBLISH ITS HISTORY FOR THE
LAST 103 YEARS.**

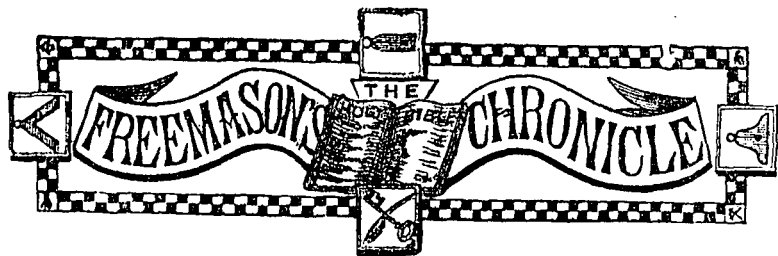
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P.M. 174 (and late Secretary), P.M. 1607, P.Z. 174, 975, &c., &c.

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UNITED GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

THE December Quarterly Communication was held on Wednesday, at Freemasons' Hall. Bro. W. W. B. Beach, Prov. Grand Master of Hants and Isle of Wight preside. Bro. Thomas W. Tew Prov. Grand Master for West Yorkshire acted as Deputy Grand Master, and Bro. H. D. Sandeman Past District Grand Master of Bengal as Past Grand Master.

The minutes of the last Communication were read and confirmed.

Bro. Beach, before commencing the regular business of

the evening, said there was a pleasing duty which devolved upon him as the representative of the Most Worshipful Grand Master. The brethren had all heard in the minutes just read of Grand Lodge in September cordial votes of thanks were recorded to two distinguished brethren, Sir Albert W. Woods (Garter) P.G.W. G.D.C., and Bro. T. Fenn P.G.D. President Board General Purposes, for their valuable services at the great Masonic Jubilee at the Albert Hall on the 13th June last; it was then ordered that these votes should be suitably illuminated and formally presented. The documents had accordingly been prepared, and he had now the pleasure of presenting them, together with illuminated copies of the vote accorded to them by Grand Lodge in June 1875, on the occasion of the installation of the Prince of Wales as Grand Master, but which, from some inadvertence, had not hitherto been prepared and presented. In offering the testimonial to Bro. Sir Albert Woods, Bro. Beach said he knew full well Sir Albert would appreciate it as the testimony not only of the respect and affection entertained for him by Grand Lodge, but as a slight token of the thanks the brethren owed to him for his valuable services in connection with those great Masonic occasions which he had mentioned.

In making the presentation to Bro. Fenn, Bro. Beach said he knew there was no Mason who was ignorant of the valuable services Bro. Fenn had rendered to Masonry in presiding over the Board of General Purposes. To a great extent he was responsible for the government of the Craft. The Brethren made this presentation in recognition of the important services he had rendered to the Brethren on the great Masonic occasions to which he had already alluded.

Bro. Sir Albert W. Woods, in acknowledging the gift, said he could but renew to the Brethren the thanks he had offered in Grand Lodge when they conveyed their recognition in the kind and handsome vote of thanks for the services he had performed during the very many years that he had held the office of Grand Director of Ceremonies. To him it must be a sincere gratification indeed to know that his humble services had been appreciated by this Grand Lodge; he assured them that as long as he had the power those services would ever be given to Freemasonry, and especially to the Grand Lodge.

Bro. Thomas Fenn said he did not at all expect to be again called upon to return thanks for the kind vote which the Brethren had accorded to him on the last occasion. Were he to repeat what he had said it would be tedious to the Brethren, as well as unnecessary; he could only say the success of that great event, for which they had given their vote of thanks, had been a great pleasure to him and those who so kindly assisted him. He thanked them for the very substantial manner in which they had that day recorded and presented him with the vote of thanks.

Bro. Beach said he had a proposition to make, which he did with a full knowledge that he would have the entire approval of the M.W. the Grand Master, which was that these votes of thanks just presented to their Brethren be accompanied, in each case, by a Masonic Jubilee jewel. The Brethren having unanimously signified their assent, the jewels were presented to Bros. Sir Albert Woods and Fenn.

Bro. Beach said he had now a proposition to make on behalf of the Grand Master. It came in the shape of a notice of motion,

That the sum of £500 be voted from the Fund of General Purposes as the contribution of Grand Lodge towards the relief of the present distress among the deserving poor of the metropolis.

Masons were very proud of distributing their Charity among members of their Order who might be deserving, and on those who might be dependent upon them and reduced to distress, and that relief was given with no stinted hand. But though Masons were very glad on every occasion to mete out the funds at their disposal to those of their Order who required it, still there were certain occasions when it was by no means inexpedient and was extremely fitting that they should recognise the claims of Charity from other quarters, and show that as Masons they could sympathise with distress in whatever quarter it might arise. In an immense City like London, the population of which was numbered by millions, it could not but be that distress would arise at particular times. It would be quite impossible that employment should be meted out to all, but there had been occasions, and of late during the beginning of this winter, when there had been a dearth of

employment which had caused considerable irritation. He would not enter into the causes of this, because differences of opinion might readily arise, and some might say that it was caused partly by the great number of foreigners who flocked towards our metropolis. But we gave a home to all, from whatever quarter they might come; and that might possibly have a tendency to make employment less toward our own population. As he said, he was not going to enter into that question; he would merely state the fact, which he supposed was patent to all, that sore distress did exist. Then the question was, whether the Grand Lodge, as representing the Freemasons of England, and representing to a very great extent the Freemasons in the great City of London, and this great metropolis generally, should not raise themselves to the occasion, and make some grant which would be adequate to show their sympathy with those in distress. It seemed to him that their Grand Master had made this proposition in the full belief that it would mete out some aid towards those who might be destitute of employment. In what way it could be best bestowed it was difficult to know at the present moment, but there would be doubtless several modes in which it might be usefully given, and if it could not be usefully given it should not be given at all; but he was sure they might trust their Grand Master for selecting the best way in which it could be bestowed. He thought it would be a very fitting compliment to the Grand Master to allow him the discretion of meting out this amount as he might think fit.

Bro. H. D. Sandeman had great pleasure in seconding the proposal; he had little or nothing to add to the observations so well made by Bro. Beach.

The motion was carried with enthusiasm.

Bro. Gabriel Prior Goldney P.G. Steward and W.M. 259, then nominated His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales for the office of Grand Master of the Order, and gave notice that at the next Quarterly Communication he should propose him for re-election.

Bro. F. J. Tyler W.M. Royal Naval Lodge, No. 59, next rose; he had the honour to nominate Bro. Stephen Barton Wilson to the post of Grand Treasurer. Bro. Wilson had been a Mason thirty-five years; had served on every Board; was Vice-Patron of the Boys' School; on the Committee of the Benevolent Institution, and had been W.M. of the Royal Naval Lodge, No. 59 on the register of Grand Lodge, three times, and its Treasurer for twenty-eight years; he had been M.E.Z. of several Chapters; and for several years had been a leading member, with his father, who was well known as the Architect of the Boys' School, of the Emulation Lodge of Improvement.

Bro. George Read P.M. 511 said he wished to nominate Bro. Asher Barfield P.M. 511, who was well known to all the members of Grand Lodge. He would not detain them by making any observations about Bro. Barfield, but he had great pleasure in nominating him for the office of Grand Treasurer.

Bro. Robert Grey was then re-invested as President of the Board of Benevolence, amidst loud applause.

Bro. James Brett and Bro. C. A. Cottebrune, as no other Brethren were nominated for the offices of Vice Presidents, were declared duly elected.

The following Brethren were elected as the twelve Past Masters to serve on the Board of Benevolence: Brothers George Pole Britten 183, William Peter Brown 90, Thomas Cull 1446, George A. Cundy 901, Charles Dairy 141, James Burgess Grieve 1351, Lewis Christopher Haslip 813, David D. Mercer 1641, George Read 511, Francis R. Spaul 1768, Robert J. Taylor 144, Alfred Cooper Woodward 1538.

The recommendations of grants, as per the list we printed last week, were confirmed, and the Report of the Board of General Purposes, also printed in our last issue, was adopted. With respect to the proposal to mark the silver wedding of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, the proposed grant of £500 was cordially agreed to.

As regards the two appeals, the first was dismissed, and the second allowed; the Grand Registrar stating that though Bro. Hutton had tendered his resignation it was not accepted when he withdrew his resignation, and his still holding the office was notified to all the Lodges in Montreal. In the second appeal, the Grand Registrar stated that according to the Constitutions no private Lodge had power to pass a sentence of suspension of his Masonic functions on any Brother. A Lodge might exclude a

Brother for one night for a grave Masonic offence, or fine him, or admonish him.

Grand Lodge was then closed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents.

All letters must bear the name and address of the Writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

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THE HIRAM LODGE.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—In the last *Keystone* the able editor dismisses "JUSTITIA'S" very striking letter in your columns with this terse condemnation, "a lame and impotent argument."

In the same issue appears a quotation from the *Trestle Board* of San Francisco, which is based in its entirety and argument on the erroneous assertion, "when Hiram Lodge surrendered her early charter," &c.

Hiram Lodge never surrendered her charter, nor was it asked for. If it is "registered" as a proof of Masonic legal life, and that it required no charter of constitution or creation, may I ask my able Bro. MacCalla under what Warrant Hiram worked between the date of registration and the date of issue of the Charter of Recognition?

Surely was it not Oxnard's Charter?

Over the wide and the whole effect of that later Charter of Recognition was an admission of previous existence and legal procedure.

Would it not be well to print the Charter of Recognition, as something may turn on its special verbiage?

Would it not also be well to look up, if preserved, the negotiation which led to Hiram joining the Grand Lodge of Connecticut in 1789?

The *Trestle Board* admit that a change has been made, and it is this very point of change, without the consent of Hiram, on which the whole question really arises.

Yours fraternally,

LEX.

"WORK" IN LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I was amongst the interested spectators and listeners on the occasion of the rehearsal of the ceremonies of Consecration and Installation in the Royal Commemoration Lodge of Instruction, reported in last Saturday's *CHRONICLE*. It was the first occasion on which I had had the opportunity to see and hear the ceremonies rehearsed together, and I must say that I was delighted with the solemnity, order, and regularity with which the conjoined functions were performed by the brethren who had undertaken the rehearsal.

So much so, that I made some inquiries before leaving the Lodge-room, as to when and where I could again hear these ceremonies, the former particularly, and was surprised by the replies I received. These seemed to infer, for no positive statement was made, that the members of London Lodges are precluded from sharing in this sublime portion of Craft Masonry by feelings, not altogether of jealousy, but of desire on the part of a few to keep that work in, as it were, what our American kinsmen would call a "ring." Whether this applies to Provincial Lodges my informant could not tell me. It is in regard to Metropolitan brethren, of whom I am one, that I am concerned.

Now I do not care who may be referred to in the term "a select few." I was told that the principal brethren who conducted the delightful ceremonies at Putney, were not recognised as amongst them, and that it was quite a novelty to see those brethren working together in such ceremonies. So much the greater pity, said I to myself, for I felt that for oratory, eloquence, and method, they would take a lot of beating, no matter how able or proficient the "select few" may be.

What I want to ask you is this: Is there any other reason beyond what has been suggested to me why these brethren, whom I heard the other night, should not, whenever occasion or opportunity offers, repeat the ceremony of Consecration? I know that Installations alone are rehearsed by brethren who cannot be amongst the "select few," whoever they may be, but there seems to be some sort of reservation as to Consecrations, and I want to know why there should be? Perhaps if you do not care yourself to answer, one or other of your correspondents might kindly do so; and in case there should be a desire not to publish the reason, I send my name card and address herewith, and will hold any private communication through you in strict confidence, if required. Will you also oblige me by an intimation of a proposed repetition of the work I refer to by the same brethren. I shall certainly attend, and get some Masonic friends to share the pleasure I have received through their laudable efforts to impress on others the beautiful teachings of our Order.

Yours fraternally,

PUTNEY.

The members of the Langton Lodge of Instruction will hold their annual dinner at the White Hart, Abchurch Lane, on Thursday, 15th December, at 7 p.m., and will resume work on Thursday, 5th January.

A MONUMENT TO GOETHE.

An Oration delivered by Bro. the Hon. Judge Arnold, Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, at Fairmount Park, 14th November 1877.

THERE is no more convincing evidence of civilisation than the monuments which men erect to perpetuate the memory and celebrate the virtues of the great and good. Veneration of the dead springs from that just pride of ancestry which exists in the human breast. It manifests itself in memorials of various kinds. When a great man dies the memory of his good works becomes the heritage of all the people, and they show their feelings by enduring testimonials. In the olden time temples and obelisks were erected and dedicated to perpetuate names and reputations, lessons and examples for future generations. They marked the era when kings and rulers, soldiers and conquerors, were the only persons so honoured.

In these later years the fact is recognised that men in other walks in life, do works which live after them, so that the memory of them ought to be celebrated and preserved. Statesmen, scholars and poets make and leave such impressions on the human heart, that those who contemplate their labours and enjoy the benefit of them, feel a generous impulse to pay the debt of gratitude which they owe for the pleasure and knowledge received from those labours.

In former times memorials were erected in the country of the person commemorated by them. Few, indeed, have attained so great a distinction as to be accepted as citizens of the world, celebrated and revered in all lands, and immortalised in the language of all nations. Here, in America, we, a composite people, have presented the spectacle of monuments erected in memory of great men of other lands; so that, on looking around us, we see that which revives not only the recollection of our own citizens, but also those of other nations. Our vision is not confined to our own borders, but it extends beyond them into other countries, and makes us feel that we share in the heritage of their people. Their pride becomes our pride. Our people trace their lineage back into the fatherhood of other nationalities, and claim kindred and heritage with them.

Here, to-day, we begin the erection of a monument to Goethe. German-American citizens—who are none the less American because they are German—meet to congratulate themselves that there was a Goethe to commemorate, and to show their appreciation of him by erecting a monument to perpetuate his memory, in a country of which he was neither citizen or denizen.

Who is Goethe, and why do we revere him? On an occasion of this kind nothing could be more appropriate than for me to tell you in English words who this man was.

Johann Wolfgang von Goethe was one of Germany's greatest poets, novelists and playwrights. In the course of a long and industrious life, he made such an impression on German literature that he touched the hearts of the German people to an extent never excelled. Even the gifted Schiller, his beloved friend and associate, must divide with Goethe the honours which the German people profusely shower upon merit. Goethe was born in Frankfort on 28th August 1749, and he died 22nd March 1832, having nearly completed his eighty-third year. He came of good stock. His parents were persons of character and strength of mind, who had a good influence over him while they lived. His father was an Imperial Counsellor—an office he received by appointment. He would have willingly taken part in the government, but in the free city of Frankfort, the persons who were called to official station had to be elected by popular vote, and John Casper Goethe would not run for an office. No doubt he would have overcome all scruples on that subject if he had come to this country.

The education of Wolfgang Goethe was irregular. He went to no school, but he picked up and absorbed an education by travel, by association with men of letters and by attending lectures. The result was that he learned French, and he read French poetry; he learned English and he became acquainted with Shakespeare and Goldsmith, both of whom he resembled in some respects. He was for a time the director of a theatre, like Shakespeare, and he roamed about the world like Goldsmith. He was also a musician and a painter, and his love of science was gratified by his studies in chemistry and alchemy and botany.

It was the desire of his father that he should become a lawyer and advocate; but Wolfgang had no taste for legal learning, and so he gave up that course of study, although he received the degree of Doctor of Laws. Wolfgang loved the society of gay people. He took more pleasure in riding, hunting, dancing, balls, masquerades, and similar enjoyments, than in the dry routine of an advocate's life. He wandered about, making new friends, gathering new ideas and laying in a rich store of practical knowledge, and acquiring poetical tastes, which served him so well in after years. He became the companion of dukes and duchesses, and other persons of distinction. He possessed the strength and beauty of youth, and captivated all he met. His father—a dignified and ambitious man—was disappointed at his son's inconstancy, but his mother encouraged him; or if he was at fault, she defended him. Ardent, loving, and susceptible to the deepest feelings of human nature, he soon developed a love of poetry, and gave expression to his feelings in poetical writing at a very early age. One poem of eleven stanzas, called the "Happy Pair," shows his love as a husband, his fondness as a father, and his belief in God. He had become acquainted with the writings of Goldsmith and Shakespeare. Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield" enchanted him, and strange to say, he found just such a family among his own German people—a father who was a simple and worthy man, with three daughters, one married and two unmarried, with one of whom Goethe, true to his instincts, fell deeply and passionately in love. This was Fredericke Brion, of Sesenheim. I refer to her as the cause of several songs addressed to her, and others written for her. They were not married. She remained single, saying the heart Goethe had

loved should never be filled by another. He so admired the "Deserted Village," of Goldsmith, that he translated it into German, and thus gave the German people a feast of that most beautiful poem.

The work which drew out all his genius was the dramatisation of the history of the imperial knights of the Middle Ages—Gottfried or Götz von Berlichingen. The cause of it was his enthusiasm for Shakespeare, who, he said, made him feel like a blind man who suddenly receives his sight.

But the work which made the first and lasting impression is "Werther." It deals with the real events in his own life. It met with different receptions at various hands. Some approved while others condemned it; some loved and some hated it. But it spread all over Germany in a short time, and out of Germany all over the world. His fame was now firmly established. Anything he would write was sure of a hearty reception. All Germany was proud of him and in love with him. His friends and associates became so enamoured of him that their transports knew no bounds. One said of him, "I know of no man so completely full of genius." Another said, "Goethe is the man whom my heart required; the man is complete from head to foot." And another said, "What hours! what days! (with you) I seemed to have a new soul." That was the genius, and those were the tributes paid to that genius.

The only other work which I will refer to is the great work of his life—the story of "Faust"—known everywhere, read everywhere, dramatised and performed, and sung everywhere. It contains a reflection of his studies in alchemy, his observations of men, his conception of what unrestrained love will lead to, and, above all, a moral. The story is told with such interest, and the dramatisation is performed with such effect, while the musical rendition is so enchanting, that the mind does not seem fully to comprehend what the eyes are gazing upon.

This is the man whom you deem worthy of a monument. And the place you have chosen is a fit place for it—the people's pleasure grounds. A free people—self-governing and self-restraining—have selected here and dedicated to the people's amusement these broad and magnificent grounds. No kingly purse has bought and laid out these grounds to amuse the people while a monarch rules them; but the free people, accustomed to governing themselves, have laid out these grounds for health, pleasure and amusement. The lesson it teaches is that those who would govern must be worthy to govern, and no one is fit to rule until he first learns to obey. There can be no unrestrained freedom of action, for the very essence of liberty is protection against wrong, and that cannot be secured without restraint. When the people speak their will is supreme, even over themselves.

You have invited the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Freemasons to lay the corner-stone of this monument. This is a proper selection. We are taught by signs and symbols. They teach us enduring truths. As landmarks teach permanency, so do monuments symbolize enduring memories, Masons recognise in Goethe a workman who used words to typify and convey great ideas. The implements he employed were used with all the skill of a perfect workman. He built up, in beautiful words, a structure, which we, as Masons, recognise as perfect work. He laboured in the quarries of language and knowledge, and produced polished stones. As such a workman, Masons hail him.

Here, then, let us erect our monument to Goethe. Here let us rejoice that we can build a monument to him; and here let us pledge ourselves to a free country, just laws, and cheerful obedience to authority. Goethe would have done that, and we would not be worthy to put a monument over him, if we would not do as much ourselves. Therefore we honour him and his labours.

A MASONIC FAIR IN NEW YORK.

IN spite of the moisture which was descending in rapid penetrating streams yesterday, the 28th November, a crowd as large as could be accommodated squeezed into Masonic Hall, at Twenty-third-street and Sixth-avenue, to witness the opening exercises of the Ladies' Masonic Fair, given by fair Masonic ladies for the benefit of the Masonic Asylum Fund. The Hall, already occupied by over fifty tables or booths, with their more than five hundred occupants, was brilliant and inviting. Wherever the eye rested there was some beautiful bit of fancy work, a graceful figure, or perhaps the bower of evergreen and tropical plants in the centre of the room. In the inter-spaces swarmed a good-natured, jovial multitude, who calmly endured the great heat, and submitted with apparent enthusiasm to being reduced to the cubic measurement of a sardine.

At two o'clock the notes of the great organ, under the manipulation of Mr. George W. Morgan, roused the attention of all, and through a narrow space in the crowd the Ladies' Executive Committee and Officers' Executive Committee filed to the stage and took their seats. Then the stirring strains of a military band, composed of members of St. Cecile Lodge, heralded the approach of the Grand Lodge Officers, who also marched on the stage. They were headed by Most Worshipful Grand Master of the State of New York, Frank R. Lawrence. The Right Worshipful C. T. McClenachan, Officer of the day, then introduced the Rev. Floyd E. West, who delivered the opening prayer. After more music Right Worshipful John J. Gorman, Chairman of the Officers' Executive Committee, on behalf of the ladies, sketched the history of the organization of the Asylum Fund which was started in May 1837, by forty-two ladies, wives of Master Masons, and then formally presented the fair to Grand Master Lawrence. Grand Master Lawrence accepted the gift, with praise to the ladies whose energy had caused its existence, and declared that he had until the present been somewhat sceptical of the results. He took occasion to remind his hearers that it had been his chief care of late to see that the balance of the debt on the Masonic building was paid, and that he regarded it the first thing to be attended to by the Grand Lodge Officers. Then he formally declared the fair open.

The crowd immediately set itself in motion and many made for the open air. To those who remained to wend their way about the hall suddenly appeared various beautiful maidens with sundry papers and pencils who demanded, but gave no quarter. The booths were beset by buyers, and it became evident that the people who had come to the fair had come desiring to spend money. To describe with justice the numerous opportunities given to gratify this desire would be impossible. Five booths were devoted to specialities. That of the Crescent Lodge, immediately on the right of the entrance, was devoted to furs, with a few fancy articles. Among the furs was exhibited a magnificent Russian sealskin mantle, the gift of C. C. Cheyne. This mantle is lined with silver fox and is a very rare thing. There are but five such cloaks in Europe, and but one in this country. This mantle will be given to some lady who holds the rightly-numbered ticket to the Masonic fair Musical Festival at Steinway Hall, Friday, 16th December. The award is to be made by a Committee of Grand Lodge Officers, "but not in a manner in violation of the law of the State of New York." If the lady to whom the mantle is awarded does not wish to keep it, the donor says he will at once give her 1000 dollars for it. The tickets to the Festival are 1 dollar, and 500 have already been applied for. Among the fancy articles at this booth is a lamp shade made by Mrs. Reuben Cleveland, wife of the founder of Cleveland Lodge.

In the north-west corner of the hall is another booth given up to one thing. It is the candy table, over which presides Evangelist Lodge, No. 600, represented by three pretty maidens, the Misses Layman and Miss Clara Kauffer, and Mrs. Layman, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Kohler, Mrs. Vincent, Mrs. Nichols, and Mrs. Smalley.

Darcy Lodge's booth in the hallway devotes its attention to tobacco and cigars, Mount Nebah Lodge to jewelry, and Lafayette Lodge to mineral waters. In the other 45 booths every kind of thing under the heavens may be found.

With evening came still greater crowds. The booths also took on a livelier colour, from the brilliant lights, and from the arrival of fresh bevy of maidens to preside over them. The Crescent Lodge booth, already mentioned, was presided over by Mrs. C. C. Shayne, with the assistance of Mrs. J. W. Krafft, Mrs. R. W. Gibbs, Mrs. John W. Castree, Mrs. J. A. Lackey, and Mrs. C. W. Pearse. Further to the right was the booth of the Hope Lodge, No. 244, one of the largest and most attractive looking in the room, tended by Miss Mamie Campbell, Mrs. Isaac Fromme, Mrs. H. Maibrunn, Mrs. Charles Miller jun., Mrs. George W. Waterbury, Mrs. Thomas D. Blight, Mrs. M. Maibrunn, Miss H. Maibrunn, Mrs. Washington Alexander, and Miss Matilda Buse. Nearly opposite this was the booth of Puritan Lodge, No. 339, where a great deal of excitement was caused by a goat. The goat is not a live Harlem specimen, but is an example of the only docile goat in existence, a dead goat. He is very beautiful, life-size, with white silky hair, decorated with bright ribbons, and he wears his horns curled up under his ears. This goat is to be given to the most popular Mason, as may be decided by the ballot, which may be indulged in for a small coin. Last night the vote stood: Inspector A. S. Williams, 46: R. Well, 33: E. M. Ehlers, 28: C. C. Shayne, 27: P. F. D. Hibbs, 25, with others scattering. At this booth is also a particularly fine piece of embroidery entitled "The Hunter's Farewell," by Miss Bella Rollwagen. The hunter seems to fare very well.

Excelsior and St. Nicholas Lodges have a pretty booth on the right, near the flower stand. Here Mrs. F. A. Burnham and Mrs. Washington Connor preside. The flower stand in the middle of the room, a bower of evergreen, full of fragrance and sweetness, is in charge of the Ladies' Executive Committee, under the leadership of Mrs. F. R. Lawrence and Mrs. E. B. Harper.

At the left in Atlas's booth, where Mrs. Patterson and the Misses Corsa officiate, is a handsome piece of bronze representing old Atlas. On the shoulders of the figure is a globe, with a mathematical machine attached, showing different parts of the world. Conspicuously hung, back of the stage, is the magnificent quilt which was given the fund by the Chinese Embassy.

At six o'clock the refreshment room up stairs was opened, under the superintendence of Mr. Brockway, of the Ashland House. It was largely patronised. At 8:30 an entertainment was begun in the Commandery room, under the auspices of St. Cecil Lodge. The programme here included an organ prelude by Mr. George W. Morgan; the reading of the forest scene from "Ingomar" by Miss E. B. Lyman; a piano solo by Mr. Lowitz; a baritone solo by Mr. W. A. de Watteville; two soprano solos by Miss Alida Varena; a cornet solo by Miss Alice Coleman; a tenor solo by Signor Enrico Duzensi, and comic recitations by Mr. Charles H. Govan. The lovemaking scene from the "Hunchback," between Helen and Modus, was also given by Miss Josephine Cameron and Mr. Louis Mann.

The receipts of the fund were much larger than had been expected yesterday. The booths averaged one hundred dollars apiece, making five thousand dollars, as estimated. Mrs. F. R. Lawrence, wife of the Grand Master, contributed the largest personal subscription yet received—her check for one thousand dollars. The season tickets sold at one dollar each are over twenty thousand, and the admission receipts yesterday were over five hundred dollars.

To-day several new attractions will appear. "Rebecca at the Well" will be represented by Almah Lodge. Rebecca, who will be impersonated by Miss Millie E. Thompson, a brunette of great beauty, will dispense delicious lemonade to the various thirsty Isaacs who may be willing to pay the proper amount. Miss Minnie Schneider, in the costume of a gipsy queen, will tell the most accurate and thrilling fortunes at the booth of Metropolitan Lodge. The evening entertainment in the Commandery room will be even more attractive than that of last night.

If other days give half as happy results as the opening one there seems to be no doubt in the minds of prominent Masons that the asylum fund will take a pleasing elephantine shape.—*New York Times.*

FUNERALS properly carried out and personally attended in London or Country, by Bro. G. A. HUTTON, 17 Newcastle Street, Strand, W.C. Monuments erected. Valuations made.

ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED RITE.

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ANTIEN YORK CHAPTER OF REDEMPTION, No. 61.

ON Thursday, 1st December, a meeting of this Chapter was held at the Masonic Hall, Dagger Lane, Hull, when it was opened by Ill. Bro. Edward Kipps 30° M.W. Sov., assisted by the Officers of the Chapter. Amongst the members present were Ill. Bro. Walter Reynolds 30° P.M. W. Sov., Ill. Bro. M. C. Peck 30° P.M.W. Sov., Ill. Bro. F. A. Hopwood 30° P.M.W. Sov., Ill. Bro. H. E. Cousans 30°, Ex. and Per. Bros. Lt.-Colonel H. F. Pudsey, Thomas Oates, M. P. Hockney, W. C. Whiteside, Visitor Ex. and Per. Bro. J. A. Robinson, Albert Edward Chapter, No. 87, King's Lynn. The minutes of the last Chapter were read and confirmed. The business was to elect the M.W. Sov., Treasurer and Equerry for the ensuing year. Ill. Brother H. E. Cousans 30°, Sheriff of Lincoln, was elected the M.W. Sov., Ill. Bro. M. C. Peck the Treasurer, and Bro. Wm. Clayton Equerry. A letter of apology for non-attendance was received from Very Ill. Bro. C. J. Banister 30°, Inspector General of the District. The Recorder, Ill. Bro. W. Reynolds, announced that since the last meeting three members of the Chapter had received the 30th degree—namely, Ill. Bros. H. E. Cousans (Lincoln), Edward Kipps (Hull), and Henry Logan (London). The business of the Chapter being over, it was closed in due form. Afterwards, as is usual at this Chapter, the Brethren spent a most harmonious hour or two.

ST. ANDREW'S MILITARY LODGE, No. 668 (S.C.)

ON Friday the 2nd inst. the Worshipful Master (Lord Ruthven), Wardens, and Brethren of this Lodge, gave a grand ball in the Town Hall, Hamilton, which was profusely decorated for the occasion. Invitations were sent out on a large scale, and met with a response so hearty that between two and three hundred ladies and gentlemen graced the assembly with their presence. The arrangements being carried through with military precision and completeness, it is not surprising that the ball was a great success, and highly enjoyable—a result which must have been gratifying to the committee. When, to the strains of Mr. Bain's band, "the dance gaed through the lichter ha'," the scene was one of much splendour. The ball was opened with the Masonic Grand March by the W.M., between nine and ten o'clock, and at "high twelve" the interesting Masonic ceremony was gone through of the brethren clothing their partners with their aprons and other paraphernalia. It ought to have been stated that Sergeant Finn ably discharged the duties of Secretary, and in addition, along with P.M. Sergeant Scott, acted as M.C. In the Lesser Hall, supper and other refreshments were served by Bro. Cameron, of the Douglas and Clydesdale Hotel. The Council Chambers and Town Clerk's office were as usual appropriated as cloak rooms for the ladies and gentlemen.

CLYDE LODGE, No. 408 (S.C.)

THE regular monthly meeting of this Lodge took place in the Masonic Hall, 30 Hope Street, on Friday evening, the 2nd inst. Bros. James Leitch W.M. in the chair, James Davidson S.M. 354, acted as S.W., John Simpson J.W., Jno. M'Innes D.M., R. Gunn Chaplain, Thomas M. Campbell Treasurer, C. J. Dunn Treasurer Benevolent Fund, W. Clinton P.M. Secretary, and other office bearers. There was a large attendance of visiting brethren. The Lodge was opened in the E.A. degree, and the usual preliminary business disposed of. The Lodge was then raised to the M.M. degree, when the following brethren were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year: Bros. Leitch W.M., M'Innes D.M., Campbell S.M., M'Kay S.W., Simpson J.W., Mullan S.D., Docherty J.D., M'Crone Treasurer, Dunn Treasurer Benevolent Fund, Campbell Secretary, M'Lellan, Gunn Chaplains, Todd B.B., M'Dougall Architect, Moncur Jeweller, Buntin Principal Steward, Angus S.S., Nilsson J.S., Blair D.C., M'Clacherty D. of M., Walker S.B., Bracken Inner Guard, and Gray Tyler. The balance sheet for the past year was approved of. The statement showed the Lodge to be in a very flourishing condition, having a balance to its credit of £300. On the motion of the W.M. a vote of thanks was awarded to Bro. C. Stewart for installing the Office-bearers, which was heartily given and responded to. The brethren were then called from labour to refreshment, and a very enjoyable evening was spent.

DUNBLANE LODGE, No. 9 (S.C.)

THE monthly meeting of this Lodge was held in the Masonic Hall, on Monday evening the 5th inst. The W.M., Colonel Stirling, presided, and there was a large attendance. The Office Bearers were duly elected. Two of the brethren who had been duly entered Apprentices at the last meeting were passed to the Fellow Craft degree. The Lodge was then closed in due form.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—In all outward complaints a desperate effort should be made to at once remove these annoying infirmities and of establishing a cure. The remarkable remedies discovered by Professor Holloway will satisfactorily accomplish this desirable result without any of those dangers or drawbacks which attend the old method of treating ulcerative inflammations, scrofulous affections and scorbatic eruptions. The most timid invalids may use both the Ointment and Pills with the utmost safety with certain success, provided a moderate attention be bestowed on their accompanying "Directions." Both the preparations soothe, heal, and purify. The one assists the other materially in effecting cures and renewing strength by helping exhausted nature just when she needs such succour.

REVIEWS.

All Books intended for Review should be addressed to the Editor of The Freemason's Chronicle, Belvidere Works, Hermes Hill, Pentonville, London, N.

The Distinguished Membership of St. John's Lodge, Philadelphia, 1731 to 1738. By CLIFFOLD P. MACCALLA, M.A.

This last little Masonic pamphlet of our esteemed Bro. MacCalla deserves to be read by all who are interested in the history of American and Philadelphian Freemasonry, and to be studied carefully by all Masonic investigators after historical certainty and accuracy.

It is marked by all the qualities which distinguish Bro. MacCalla's writings, and is both clear and compact, modest and straightforward.

It will well reward perusal.

Bro. MacCalla well puts it—Is there any Lodge which can show a better Lodge roll than the twenty-three named out of fifty members, and who have been identified, and whose history verified, after a lapse of 150 years?

We think not.

We, who have ourselves often tried to verify the lists of old Lodges, know the great difficulty that exists always, through the apathy or "laches" of officials, and the Craft, to trace the names in our Masonic "diptychs," which are now forgotten units of the past, whose places and history know them no more, and, like Junius, their motto seems to be "stat nominis umbra."

Bro. MacCalla has disinterred the actual centre of the case, by careful research, and proves that out of twenty-three members whose identity he establishes, and whose reality he vouches for, eight were members of the American Philosophical Society, nine were lawyers, seven were judges, four were mayors of Philadelphia, two were high sheriffs, two were physicians, two were coroners, and two were governors of Pennsylvania. Eleven of these brethren signed a report, which is singularly characterised by Masonic principles and Masonic culture.

We quite accept Bro. MacCalla's conclusion that such a reality of Masonic life and energy constitutes an irrefragable argument in favour of the high position, legality, and Masonic normality of this good old Lodge of St. John's, Philadelphia, and whether it had a warrant, or whether it were warrantless, living and working from immemorial usage, matters nothing.

It is thus its existence is undoubted, and as far as we can yet see, its primacy is indisputable.

It has occurred to us, with regard to No. 79, that after all it is not yet at all out of the possibilities of the case that the Irish list is right.

Bro. Lane's last ingenious suggestion of 79 is after all only a suggestion, however ingenious. There certainly is some mystery about Coxe's position and procedure in the matter, which has yet to be unravelled. He was appointed at the request of his brethren, and yet he lives and dies, and "makes no sign."

The fact of the petition proves that there were more Freemasons then in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

It was signed by Coxe himself and by Brethren "residing, or about to reside," in the above-named Provinces.

The Patent is given as of date 1730.

Coxe was in London in 1731, and here is the "crux."

If Allen was G.M. in 1731, how was he so?

Either Grand Master acted synonymously with Prov. Grand Master, or the Brethren, impatient of delay, had, on their "Immemorial usage" plea, met and elected a G.M. Hence Coxe's warrant became useless, and, to a certain extent at any rate, this view agrees with Franklin's later and noteworthy words.

He wanted sanction from England for these privileges and proceedings.

He could not want them if he was proceeding "sub regno boni Coxe."

He would want it for regularity and validity, now that the Grand Lodge was a reality and a fact, granting Patents of the powers hitherto used, only proceeded from "Immemorial Usage."

There was nothing in the abstract against the Immemorial Usage procedure. There was in the concrete the advisability and propriety of regularising for the future their customary usages and constitutional position. And so here the matter rests "in presenti."

What Time will disclose, Time can alone clearly show; but nothing that we have seen so far shakes, in our opinion, the Philadelphian Primacy in Masonic life.

BE HOSPITABLE.—Brethren, on entering the Lodge room and finding a strange Brother present, it is your duty to go at once and take him by the hand, and in a fraternal manner make his acquaintance. How often Brethren neglect this duty. Some come into the hall, and, seeing a stranger present, pass over to the other side, often without giving the visitor a bare nod. Such treatment and manners are decidedly boorish. This class of Brethren are not to be found in the country Lodges in particular, many are guilty of this habit in large cities. Our Lodge is our house, and to treat a stranger at home as they are often treated at Lodges would be an insult never to be forgotten or forgiven. The principles inculcated in our system of instruction, when respected and adhered to in our intercourse with each other, must strengthen the bond of union, increase the ties of fellowship, command the respect due to our position, promote the harmony of the order, and thereby render honour to the Fraternity.

DIARY FOR THE WEEK.

We shall be obliged if the Secretaries of the various Lodges throughout the Kingdom will favour us with a list of their Days of Meetings, &c., as we have decided to insert only those that are verified by the Officers of the several Lodges.

SATURDAY, 10th DECEMBER.

- 108—London, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street
- 173—Phoenix, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
- 176—Caveac, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street
- 179—Manchester, Yorkshire Grey, London St., Tottenham Court Rd., at 8 (In)
- 198—Percy, Jolly Farmers' Tavern, Southgate-road, N., at 8 (Instruction)
- 1275—Star, Five Bells, 155 New Cross-road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
- 1298—Finsbury Park, Cock Tavern, Highbury, at 8 (Instruction)
- 1364—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7 (Instruction)
- 1426—The Great City, Cannon Street Hotel
- 1612—West Middlesex, The Institute, Ealing
- 1624—Eccleston, Crown and Anchor, 79 Elbury Street, S.W., at 7 (Instruction)
- 1671—Mizpah, Albion Hotel, Aldersgate-street
- 1839—Duke of Cornwall, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
- 1928—Gallery, Brixton Hall, Aceo Lane, Brixton
- 1964—Clerkenwell, Holborn Viaduct Hotel, E.C.
- 2012—Chiswick, Windsor Castle Hotel, King Street, Hammersmith, at 7.30. (In.)
- Sinai Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air-street, Regent-st., W., at 8
- 2069—Prudence, Masonic Hall, Leeds
- R.A. 811—Yarborough, Royal Pavilion, Brighton

MONDAY, 12th DECEMBER.

- 22—Loughborough, Gauden Hotel, Clapham, at 7.30. (Instruction)
- 29—St. Albans, Albion, Aldersgate-street
- 45—Strong Man, Bell and Bush, Ropemaker St., Finsbury, E.C., at 7 (In)
- 59—Royal Naval, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
- 90—St. John, Albion, Aldersgate-street, E.C.
- 136—Good Report, Inns of Court Hotel, Lincoln Inn Fields
- 174—Sincerity, Railway Tavern, Railway Place, Fenchurch Street at 7. (In)
- 180—St. James's Union, Union Tavern, Air-street, W., at 8 (Instruction)
- 193—Confidence, Anderton's Fleet-street, E.C.
- 222—St. Andrews, 101 Queen Victoria-street
- 518—Wellington, White Swan, High-street, Deptford, at 8 (Instruction)
- 957—Leigh, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
- 975—Rose of Denmark, Gauden Hotel, Clapham Road Station, at 7.30. (Inst.)
- 1227—Upton, Three Nuns, Aldgate, E., at 8. (Instruction)
- 1237—Enfield, Market-place, Enfield
- 1305—St. Marylebone, Criterion, W.
- 1425—Hyde Park, Porchester Hotel, Leinster Place, Cleveland Gardens, at 8 (In)
- 1445—Prince Leopold, Printing Works, 202 Whitechapel Road, E., at 7 (Inst.)
- 1489—Marquess of Ripon, Queen's Hotel, Victoria Park, at 7.30 (In)
- 1507—Metropolitan, The Moorgate, Finsbury Pavement, E.C., at 7.30 (Inst.)
- 1571—Leopold, Bridge House Hotel, London Bridge
- 1585—Royal Commemoration, Railway Hotel, High Street, Putney, at 8. (In)
- 1608—Kilburn, 46 South Molton Street, Oxford Street, W., at 8. (Inst.)
- 1624—West Smithfield, New Market Hotel, King Street, Smithfield, at 7 (In.)
- 1670—Adelphi, 4 Adelphi Terrace, Strand
- 1693—Kingsland, Cock Tavern, Highbury, N., at 8.30 (Instruction)
- 1707—Fleamow, Seven Sisters Hotel, Pave Green, Tottenham S. (Inst.)
- 1805—Bromley St. Leonard, Vestry Hall, Bow-road, Brompton
- 1901—Selwyn, East Dulwich Hotel, East Dulwich. (Instruction)
- 2021—Queen's (Westminster) and Marylebone, Criterion, W., at 8. (Inst.)
- R.A. 22—Mount Zion, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street
- R.A. 58—Felicity, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall Street
- R.A. 1118—University, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
- R.C. 53—Holy Sanctuary, Masonic Hall, 33 Golden-square
- 40—Derwent, Castle Hotel, Hastings
- 75—Love and Honour, Royal Hotel, Falmouth
- 88—Scientific, Red Lion, Petty Cury, Cambridge
- 104—St. John, Ashton House, Greek-street, Stockport
- 151—Albany, Masonic Hall, Newport, I.W.
- 210—St. Hilda, Freemasons' Hall, Fowler-street, South Shields
- 243—True Love and Unity, Freemasons' Hall, Brixham, Devon, at 7. (Inst)
- 62—Salopian, the Lion Hotel, Shrewsbury
- 292—Sincerity, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
- 296—Royal Brunswick, Freemasons' Hall, Surrey-street, Snodfield
- 297—Witham, New Masonic Hall, Lincoln
- 282—Royal Union, Chequers Hotel, Uxbridge. (Instruction)
- 411—Commercial, Flying Horse Hotel, Nottingham
- 481—St. Peter, Masonic Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle
- 502—Rectitude, Town Hall, Rugby
- 587—Howe, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham
- 589—Druids of Love and Liberality, Masonic Hall, Redruth
- 665—Montague, Royal Lion, Lyme Regis
- 721—Independence, Masonic Chambers, Eastgate-row-north, Chester
- 721—Derby, Masonic Hall, Liverpool at 8. (Instruction)
- 797—Hanley, Hanley Hall, Dartmouth
- 893—Meridian, National School Room, Millbrook, Cornwall
- 949—Williamson, St. Stephen School, Monkwearmouth, Durham
- 1021—Hartington, Masonic Hall, Custom House Buildings, Barrow-in-Furness
- 1069—United Brothers, Castle Hotel, Southsea
- 1112—Shirley, Masonic Hall, Shirley, Hants
- 1174—Pentangle, Sun Hotel, Chatham
- 1221—Defence, Masonic Hall, Carlton-hill, Leeds
- 1253—Travellers, Queen's Hotel, Manchester
- 1350—Fermor Hesketh, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
- 1436—Sanctate, Masonic Hall, Sandgate
- 1449—Royal Military, Masonic Hall, Canterbury
- 1474—Israel, Masonic Hall, Severn-street, Birmingham
- 1592—Abbey, Suffolk Hotel, Bury St. Edmunds
- 1611—Eboracum, Masonic Hall, St. Saviourgate, York
- 1618—Handyside, Zetland Hotel, Saltburn-by-Sea
- 1656—Wolsey, White Hart Hotel, Hampton Wick
- 1966—Fidelity and Sincerity, Wellington, Somerset
- R.A. 156—Harmony, Haysie Masonic Temple, Plymouth
- R.A. 377—Hope and Charity, Masonic Hall, 123 Mill Street, Kilmminster
- R.A. 379—Tynte, Masonic Hall, Old Orchard Street, Bath
- M.M. 171—Union, Freemasons' Hall, Union-street, Oldham
- K.T.—Jerusalem, Queens Hotel, Manchester
- K.T. 56—Hugh de Pupens, Old Bull Hotel, Blackburn
- R.C. 22—Victoria, Ipswich

TUESDAY, 13th DECEMBER.

- 5—Constitutional, Bedford Hotel, Southampton-bl 188, at 7 (In)
- 65—Prosperity, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7. (Instruction)
- 96—Burlington, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street
- 41—Faith, Victoria Mansions Restaurant, Victoria Street, W., at 8 (In.)
- 177—Domestic, Surrey Masonic Hall, Gower-st., at 7.30 (Instruction)
- 180—St. James's Union, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
- 185—Joppa, Champion Hotel, Aldersgate-street, at 7.30. (Instruction)
- 193—Percy, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
- 211—St. Michael, Albion, Aldersgate-street, E.C.
- 222—Euphrates, Mother Red Cap, High Street, Camden Town, at 8. (Inst.)

- 223—United Strength, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, City
 235—Nine Muses, Willis's Rooms, St. James's
 648—Wellington, White Swan, Deptford
 654—Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney (Instruction)
 753—Prince Frederick William, Eagle Tavern, Clifton Road, Maida Hill, at 8 (Instruction)
 820—Lily of Richmond, Greyhound, Richmond, at 7.30 (Instruction)
 834—Ranelagh, Criterion, W.
 860—Dalhousie, Sisters' Tavern, Pownall-road, Dalston at 8 (Instruction)
 861—Finsbury, King's Head, Threadneedle Street, E.C., at 7. (Instruction)
 933—Doric, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C.
 1041—Wandsworth, East Hill Hotel, Alma Road, Wandsworth (Instruction)
 1196—Urban, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 1321—Emblematic, Red Lion, York Street, St. James's Square, S.W., at 8 (In.)
 1349—Friars, Liverpool Arms, Canning Town, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 1360—Royal Arthur, Rock Tavern, Battersea Park Road, at 8. (Instruction)
 1446—Mount Edgecombe, Three Stags, Lambeth Road, S.W., at 8. (Inst.)
 1471—Islington, Champion, Aldersgate Street, at 7. (Instruction)
 1472—Heuley, Three Crowns, North Woolwich. (Instruction)
 1540—Chaucer, Old White Hart, Borough High Street, at 8. (Instruction)
 1593—Royal Naval College, Ship Hotel, Greenwich
 1604—Wanderers, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 1614—Covent Garden, Criterion, Piccadilly
 1668—Samson, Regent Masonic Hall, Air-street, W.
 1695—New Finsbury Park, Hornsey Wood Tavern, Finsbury Park, at 8. (Inst)
 1839—Duke of Cornwall, Bibra Restaurant, Cannon Street, E.C., at 7. (In.)
 1949—Brixton, Prince Regent, Dulwich Road, East Brixton, at 8 (Instruction)
 Metropolitan Chapter of Improvement, White Hart, Cannon Street, at 6.30
 R.A. 145—Prudent Brethren, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 R.A. 185—Jerusalem, Freemasons' Tavern, W.C.
 R.A. 704—Camden, the Moorgate, 15 Finsbury Pavement, E.C., at 8. (Inst.)
 R.C. 71—Bavard, Masonic Hall, 33 Golden-square
 93—Social, 23 St. Giles Street, Norwich
 131—Fortitude, Masonic Hall, Truro
 184—United Chatham of Benevolence, Assembly Rooms, Old Brompton, Kent
 241—Merchants, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
 272—Harmony, Masonic Hall, Main Ridge, Boston
 284—Shakespeare, Masonic Rooms, High-street, Warwick
 406—Northern Counties, Masonic Hall, Maple Street, Newcastle (Instruct.)
 463—East Surrey of Concord, Greyhound Hotel, Croydon, at 7.15. (Inst.)
 473—Faithful, Masonic Hall, New Street, Birmingham
 495—Wakefield, Masonic Hall, Zetland Street, Wakefield
 503—Belvedere, Star Hotel, Maidenhead
 603—Zetland, Royal Hotel, Checkheaton
 626—Lansdowne o' Unity, Town Hall, Chippenham
 650—Star in the East, Pier Hotel, Harwich
 696—St. Bartholomew, Anchor Hotel, Wednesday
 726—Staffordshire Knot, North Western Hotel, Stafford
 892—Royal Edward, Royal Oak Hotel, Leominster
 903—Gosport, India Arms Hotel, High-street, Gosport
 1120—St. Milburga, Tontine Hotel, Ironbridge
 1250—Gilbert, Masonic Rooms, Saukey, Greenhall Street, Warrington
 1314—Acacia, Bell Hotel, Bromley, Kent
 1325—Stanley, 214 Great Homer Street, Liverpool, at 8. (Instruction)
 1347—Lorne, Greyhound Hotel, Cuckfield, Surrey
 1414—Knole, Masonic Hall, Sevenoaks
 1465—Oekenden, Talbot Hotel, Sutton, Sussex
 1509—Madoc, Queen's Hotel, Portmadoc
 1545—Baildon, Masonic Room, Northgate, Baildon
 1678—Tonbridge, Masonic Hall, Tonbridge
 1713—Wilbraham, Walton Institute, Walton, Liverpool
 2099—Ethelbert, Masonic Rooms, Beech Street, Herno Bay, Kent
 R.A. 43—Fortitude, Great Western Hotel, Birmingham
 R.A. 70—St. John's, Huyshe Masonic Temple, Princes Street, Plymouth
 R.A. 163—Integrity, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper Street, Manchester
 R.A. 265—Judea, Masonic Club, Hanover Street, Keighley
 R.A. 289—Fidelity, Masonic Hall, Carlton Hill, Leeds
 R.A. 324—Reason, Wellington Inn, Caroline Street, Stylbridge
 R.A. 402—Royal Sussex, Masonic Hall, Nottingham
 R.A. 537—Zion, 9 Hamilton Street, Birkenhead
 R.A. 540—Stuart, Bedford
 R.A. 991—Tyne, Masonic Hall, Wellington Quay, Northumberland
 M.M. 15—St. George's, Masonic Hall, Gandy Street, Exeter
 M.M. 152—Dover and Cinque Ports, Royal Oak Hotel, Dover
 R.C.—Liverpool, Masonic Hall, Liverpool

WEDNESDAY, 14th DECEMBER.

- Committee Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, Freemasons' Hall, at 3
 3—Fidelity, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 3—Fidelity, Alfred, Roman Road, Barnsbury, at 8. (Instruction)
 11—Enoch, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 13—Waterloo, Union Masonic Hall, William Street, W. olwich
 15—Kent, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 30—United Mariners', The Lugard, Peckham, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 72—Royal Jubilee, Mitre, Chancery Lane, W.C., at 8. (Instruction)
 73—Mount Lebanon, George Inn, High Street, Borough, at 8. (Inst)
 87—Vitruvian, White Hart, College Street, Lambeth
 147—Justice, White Swan, High Street, Deptford
 193—Confidence, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall Street, at 7. (Instruction)
 228—United Strength, The Hope, Stanhope Street, Regent's Park, at 8. (In.)
 538—La Tolerance, Portland Hotel, Great Portland Street, at 8. (Inst)
 720—Panmure, Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7. (Instruction)
 781—Merchant Navy, Silver Tavern, Burdett Road, E.
 813—New Concord, Jolly Farmers, Southgate-road, N. (Instruction)
 862—Whittington, Red Lion, Poppin's Court, Fleet Street, at 8. (Instruct.)
 902—Burgoyne, Goose and Gridiron, St. Paul's Churchyard, at 7. (Instruct)
 1260—John Hervey, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 1306—Lodge of St. John, Three Nuns Hotel, Aldgate, E.
 1475—Peckham, Lord Wellington Hotel, 516 Old Kent Road, at 8. (Instruc.)
 1524—Duke of Connaught, Royal Edward, Mare Street, Hackney, at 8. (Inst.)
 1538—St. Martin's-le-Grand, Great Eastern Hotel, Liverpool Street, E.C.
 1586—Upper Norwood, White Hart Hotel, Upper Norwood
 1801—Ravensbourne, George Inn, Lewisham, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 1604—Wanderers, Victoria Mansions Restaurant, Victoria-st., S.W., at 7.30 (In)
 1610—Northern Bar, Holborn Viaduct Hotel
 1662—Beaconsfield, Chequers, Marsh Street, Walthamstow, at 7.30. (Inst.)
 1681—Londesborough, Berkeley Arms, John Street, May Fair, at 8. (Inst.)
 1694—Imperial, Cadogan Hotel, Sloane Street, Chelsea
 1718—Centurion, Imperial Hotel, Holborn Viaduct
 1800—Montague Guest, Inns of Court Hotel, Lincoln's Inn Fields
 1922—Earl of Lathom, Station Hotel, Chamberwell New Road, S.E., at 8. (In)
 R.A. 177—Domestic, Union Tavern, Air Street, Regent street, at 8. (Inst.)
 R.A. 720—Panmure, Goose and Gridiron, St. Paul's Churchyard, at 7. (Inst.)
 R.A. 933—Doric, 202 Whitechapel Road, E., at 7.30. (Instruction)
 M.M.—Thistle, Freemasons' Tavern, W.C., at 8. (Instruction)
 R.C. 1—Grand Metropolitan, Masonic Hall, 33 Golden-square
 54—Hope, Spread Eagle Inn, Cheetham Street, Rochdale
 146—Antiquity, Bull's Head Inn, Bradshawgate, Bolton
 191—St. John, Knowsley Hotel, Haymarket Street, Bury, Lancashire
 204—Caledonian, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester
 225—St. Luke's, Coach and Horses Hotel, Ipswich
 281—Fortitude, Masonic Rooms, Athenaeum, Lancaster
 288—Harmony, Masonic Hall, Todmorden
 483—Sympathy, Old Falcon Hotel, Gravesend

- 567—Unity, Globe Hotel, Warwick
 666—Benevolence, Private Rooms, Prince Town, Dartmoor
 758—Ellesmere, Masonic Hall, Runcorn, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 851—Worthing Lodge of Friendship, Steyne Hotel, Worthing
 852—Zetland, Albert Hotel, New Bailey-street, Salford
 854—Albert, Duke of York Inn, Shaw, near Oldham
 972—St. Augustine, Masonic Hall, Canterbury. (Instruction)
 1018—Shakespeare, Freemasons' Hall, Salem-street, Bradford
 1031—Fletcher, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham
 1080—Marmion, Masonic Rooms, Church-street, Tamworth
 1064—Borough, Bull Hotel, Burnley
 1094—Temple, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
 1101—Grey Friars, Masonic Hall, Reading
 1209—Lewises, Royal Hotel, Ramsgate
 1243—Denison, Masonic Hall, Scarborough
 1264—Neptune, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7. (Instruction)
 1342—Walker, Hope and Anchor Inn, Byker, Newcastle
 1356—De Grey and Ripon, 140 North Hill Street, Toxteth Park, Liverpool
 1398—Baldwin, Dalton Castle, Dalton-in-Furness
 1424—Brownrigg, Assembly Rooms, Old Brompton, Chatham
 1434—Nottinghamshire, George Hotel, Nottingham
 1511—Alexandra, Hornsea, Hull (Instruction)
 1520—Earl Shrewsbury, Public Rooms, Cannock, Stafford
 1547—Liverpool, Masonic Hall, Liverpool.
 1582—Llanidloes, Trewythen Arms, Llanidloes
 1643—Perseverance, Masonic Hall, Hebburn-on-Tyne.
 1692—Hervey, White Hart Hotel, Bromley, Kent
 1947—Stanford, Town Hall, Hove
 2046—Robinson, Masonic Room, Maidstone, Kent
 R.A. 62—Social, Queen's Hotel, Piccadilly, Manchester
 R.A. 88—Pythagoras, Red Lion Hotel, Cambridge
 R.A. 251—Loyalty and Virtue, Freemasons' Hall, Barnstaple
 R.A. 274—Fidelity, Boar's Head, Newchurch
 R.A. 290—Prosperity, Masonic Hall, South Parade, Huddersfield
 R.A. 350—Meribah, Grapes Inn, Stoneclough, near Manchester
 R.A. 673—St. John, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
 R.A. 703—Clifton, Clifton Arms Hotel, Blackpool
 R.A. 709—Invicta, Bank Street Hall, Ashford
 R.A. 1973—Saye and Sele, Masonic Rooms, Belvedere, Kent
 M.M. 192—St. Cuthbert, Masonic Hall, The Parade, Berwick

THURSDAY, 15th DECEMBER.

- 27—Egyptian, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction)
 49—Gibon, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street
 87—Vitruvian, White Hart, College-street, Lambeth, at 8 (Instruction)
 144—St. Luke, White Hart, King's-road, Chelsea, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 147—Justice, Brown Bear, High Street, Deptford, at 8. (Instruction)
 160—Temperance, White Swan, High-street, Deptford
 179—Manchester, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street
 195—Salisbury, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-street, W., at 8. (Inst.)
 704—Camden, Lincoln's Inn Restaurant, 305 High Holborn, at 7 (Instruction)
 749—Belgrave, The Clarence, Aldersgate Street, E.C. (Instruction)
 754—High Cross, Coach and Horses, Lower Tottenham, at 8 (Instruction)
 913—New Concord, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street
 870—Southwark, Sir Garnet Wolseley, Warndon St., Rotherhithe New Rd. (In)
 1139—South Norwood, Public Hall, South Norwood
 1158—Southern Star, Pheasant, Stangate, Westminster-bridge, at 8 (Inst.)
 1278—Burdett Courts, Swan Tavern, Bedford Green Road, E., at 8. (Instruct)
 1287—Great Northern, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 1306—St. John, Three Crowns Tavern, Mile End Road, E. (Instruction)
 1339—Stockwell, Masons' Tavern, Masons' Avenue, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction)
 1426—The Great City, Masons' Hall, Masons' Avenue, E.C., at 6.30 (Inst.)
 1553—D. Connaught, Palmerston Arms, Grosvenor Park, Chamberwell, at 8 (In)
 1571—Leopold, Austin's Hotel, 7 London Street, E.C., at 7.30. (Instruction)
 1602—Sir Hugh Myddelton, White Horse Tavern, Liverpool Road (corner of Theberton Street) N., at 8. (Instruction)
 1612—West Middlesex, Bell Hotel, Ealing, at 8. (Instruction)
 1613—Cripplegate, Albion, Aldersgate-street
 1614—Covent Garden, Criterion, W., at 8. (Instruction)
 1622—Rose, Stirling Castle Hotel, Church Street, Chamberwell. (Instruction)
 1625—Tregear, Wellington Arms, Wellington Road, Bow, E., at 7.30. (In.)
 1673—Langton, White Hart, Abchurch Lane, E.C., at 5.30. (Instruction)
 1681—Londesborough, Regent Masonic Hall, Air Street, W.
 1677—Crusaders, Old Jerusalem Tav., St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 8 (Inst.)
 1744—Royal Savoy, Yorkshire Grey, London Street, W., at 8 (Instruction)
 1791—Creston, Wheatsheaf Tavern, Goldhawk Road, Shepherds Bush. (Inst)
 1901—Selwyn, East Dulwich Hotel, East Dulwich.
 1950—Southgate, Railway Hotel, New Southgate, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 R.A. 79—Pythagorean, Ship Hotel, Greenwich
 R.A. 753—Prince Frederick William, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood, at 8. (In.)
 R.A. 1471—North London, Northampton House, St. Paul's Road, Canonbury, at 8: (Instruction)
 M.M.—Bon Accord, 8a Red Lion Square, W.C.
 M.M. 7—Carnarvon, Café Royal, W.
 M.M. 199—Duke of Connaught, Haverlock, Albion-rd., Dalston, at 8. (Inst.)
 42—Relief, Albion Hotel, Haymarket-street, Bury, Lancashire
 56—Howard, High-street, Arundel
 98—St. Martin, Town Hall, Burslem
 100—Friendship, Crown and Anchor, Great Yarmouth
 203—Ancient Union, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
 268—Union, Queen's Arms Inn, George-street, Ashton-under-Lyno
 313—Concord, Militia Officers' Mess Rooms, Starkie-street, Preston
 345—Perseverance, Old Bull Hotel, Church-street, Blackburn
 367—Probity and Freedom, Red Lion Inn, Smallbridge
 523—John of Gaunt, Freemasons' Hall, Halford-street, Leicester
 600—Harmony, Freemasons' Hall, Salem-street, Bradford
 605—Combermere, Queen's Hotel, Birkenhead
 1011—Richmond, Crown Hotel, Blackfriars-street, Salford
 1042—Excelsior, Masonic Hall, Great George-street, Leeds
 1182—Duke of Edinburgh, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 1184—Abbey, Masonic Hall, Battle
 1299—Pembroke, West Derby Hotel, West Derby, near Liverpool
 1332—Unity, Masonic Hall, Creighton, Devon
 1337—Anchor, Masonic Rooms, Durham House, Northallerton
 1432—Fitzalan, Wynstay Arms, Oswestry
 1580—Granbourne, Red Lion Hotel, Hatfield, Herts, at 8. (Instruction)
 1872—St. Margaret's, St. Mark's School, Sarbiton
 2107—Etheldreda, White Hart Hotel, Newmarket
 R.A. 33—Cyrus, Council Chambers, North Street, Chichester
 R.A. 317—Affability, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper Street, Manchester
 R.A. 771—Windsor Castle, Masonic Hall, St. Alban Street, Windsor
 R.A. 1145—Equality, Red Lion, Acerrington
 M.M.—Canynge, Freemasons' Hall, Bristol
 M.M. 17—Portsmouth, Masonic Hall, Portsmouth
 K.T.—William de la More, Masonic Rooms, St. Helens, Liverpool

FRIDAY, 16th DECEMBER.

- Emulation Lodge of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7
 6—Friendship, Willis's Rooms, St. James's
 25—Robert Burns, Portland Arms Hotel, Great Portland Street, W., at 8. (In)
 167—St. John's, York and Albany Hotel, Regent's Park, N.W., at 8. (Inst.)
 201—Jordan, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 507—United Pilgrims, Surrey Masonic Hall, Chamberwell, at 7.30. (Inst.)
 765—St. James, Princess Victoria Tavern, Rotherhithe, at 8. (Instruction)

- 786—William Preston, St. Andrew's Tavern, George St., Baker St., at 8. (In)
- 780—Royal Alfred, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge, at 8. (Instruction)
- 834—Ranelagh, Six Bells, Hammersmith. (Instruction)
- 833—Doric, Duke's Head, 79 Whitechapel Road, at 8. (Instruction)
- 1056—Metropolitan, Portugal Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., at 7. (Instruction)
- 1185—Lewis, Fishmongers' Arms Hotel, Wood Green, at 7.30. (Instruction)
- 1228—Beacontree, Green Man, Leytonstone. (Instruction)
- 1299—Royal Standard, Alwyne Castle, St. Paul's Road, Canonbury, at 8.
- 1365—Clapton, White Hart, Lower Clapton, at 7.30. (Instruction)
- 1381—Kennington, The Horns, Kennington. (Instruction)
- 1642—E. Carnarvon, Ladbroke Hall, Notting Hill, at 8. (Instruction)
- 1789—Ubique, 79 Ebury Street, Pimlico, S.W., at 7.30. (Instruction)
- 1962—London Rifle Brigade, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street
- R.A.—Panmure C. of Improvement, Stirling Castle, Church Street, Cannonwell
- R.A. 79—Pythagorean, Portland Hotel, London Street, Greenwich. (Inst.)
- R.A. 820—Lily of Richmond, Greyhound, Richmond, at 8. (Improvement)
- R.A. 890—Hornsey, Porchester Hotel, Leinster Place, Cleveland Square, Paddington, W. (Improvement)
- M.M.—Old Kent, Crown and Cushion, London Wall, E.C. (Instruction)
- M.M. 176—Era, 8a Red Lion Square, W.C.
- K.T. 6—St. George's, The Albion, Aldersgate Street
- R.C. 10—Invicta, Masonic Hall, 33 Golden-square, W.C.
- 127—Union, Freemasons' Hall, Margate
- 152—Virtue, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester
- 271—Royal Clarence, Royal Pavilion, Brighton
- 347—Noah's Ark, Wagon and Horses Hotel Tipton
- 453—Chigwell, Public Hall, Station Road, Loughton, at 7.30. (Instruction)
- 516—Phoenix, Fox Hotel, Stowmarket
- 541—De Loraine, Freemasons' Hall, Grainger-street, Newcastle
- 663—Wiltshire Fidelity, Masonic Hall, Devizes.
- 993—Alexandra, Midway Hotel, Levenshulme
- 1096—Lord Warden, Wellington Hall, Deal
- 1311—Zetland, Masonic Hall, Great George street, Leeds
- 1393—Hamer, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8 (Instruction)
- 1773—Albert Victor, Town Hall, Penlltton
- 1993—Wolsley, Masonic Rooms, King Street, Manchester. (Instruction)
- General Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, New Street, Birmingham, at 8
- R.A.—General Chapter of Improvement, Masonic Hall, Birmingham
- R.A. 52—Royal George, Norfolk Hotel, Norwich
- R.A. 61—Sincerity, Freemasons' Hall, St. John's Place, Halifax
- R.A. 403—Hertford, Shire Hall, Hertford
- R.A. 521—Truth, Freemasons' Hall, Fitzwilliam-street, Huddersfield
- R.A. 837—Marquess of Ripon, Town Hall, Ripon
- R.A. 1010—Kingston, Masonic Hall, Worship Street, Hull
- M.M. 65—West Lancashire, Masonic Hall, Liverpool

SATURDAY, 17th DECEMBER.

- 179—Manchester, Yorkshire Grey, London St., Tottenham Court Rd., at 8. (In)
- 198—Percy, Jolly Farmers', Southgate Road, N., 8. (Instruction)
- 1275—Star, Five Bells, 165 New Cross Road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
- 1288—Finsbury Park, Cock Tavern, Highbury, at 8. (Instruction)
- 1364—Earl of Zetland, Old Town Hall, Mare-street, Hackney
- 1364—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7. (Instruction)
- 1624—Eccleston, Crown and Anchor, 79 Ebury Street, S.W., at 7. (Inst)
- 1641—Crichton, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell
- 1732—King's Cross, Anderton's Hotel Street, Fleet, E.C.
- 2012—Chiswick, Windsor Castle Hotel, King Street, Hammersmith, at 7.30. (In)
- Sinai Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air Street, Regent Street, W., at 8
- M.M. 251—Tenterden, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street
- 811—Yarborough, Royal Pavilion, Brighton
- 2035—Beaumont, Royal Hotel, Kirkburton

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